THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 21. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

MEXICO.

The San Luis Revolution—The Revolutionary Plan as Proclaimed by the Leaders—Boldness of the Measures—Aguirre's Decision—The Government Raising Troops—The National Guard.

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 7.—The condition of affairs in San Luis is generally acknowledged to have grown very serious. In the revolutionary plan first promulgated by General Aguirre no denouncement was made against the Federal Government; but as the latter has taken active measures to put down this movement, a new proclamation was issued against the General Government to which the former seem to have been but a stepping-stone. By this most cunning and artful management, there appears confronting the Government a large force of thoroughly drilled troops, as well officered, armed, and equipped probably as any in the republic. With all the artillery of the division in their possession, money in their hands and no enemy near, it would appear that it will cost the Government trouble to restore the normal condition of affairs.

General Rocha is in Rio Verde, but is unable to advance upon San Luis. General Equiluz was ordered to take up his line of march for that place, but a body of troops was despatched against him and he was compelled to retreat to Queretaro. The following is an extract of the political revolutionary plan of these pronunciados, proclaimed on the 30th of December, to which are signed the names of Generals Aguirre, Pedro Martinez, Manuel Laranaga, and all the officers of their commands; that Juarez has acted contrary to the constitution, and during eleven years has rendered no account to the people, but has trodden upon their institutions; that one of the first duties of the forces of a republic is to defend the principles and rights of the people and not blindly make themselves instruments to sustain slavery. These are the usual attacks which are made upon the administration, all of which are calculated to excite the passions of the troops and lead weak-minded patriots to believe that they should distinguish themselves by joining the rebellion. In consideration of these things they propose:—

First. To refuse to recognize the Executive.

Second. To recognize Congress, provided it accepts the plan of the revolutionists and agrees never to do wrong any more.

Third. There must be immediately a new shuffle and deal.

In other words, a new election in order that the outs may get in. State sovereignty must be proclaimed. The General Government must be removed to some more central point of the republic. Governors of States can retain their positions by subscribing to the plan, which latter can be changed to suit circumstances. The public debt incurred in carrying out the plan will be the first to be paid.

These are some of the changes which are to regenerate Mexico, make life and property safe and her people industrious, develop their wealth, resuscitate her commerce, build up the haciendas, now falling into ruins because their owners cannot cultivate them at a profit, build her railroads, and place her on a par with the leading nations of the earth.

The Governor of Guanajuato announces that he has been authorized by the Legislature to organize a national guard of 2000 men. The Governors of Vera Cruz, Oraca, and Hidalgo are ready to raise troops for the national service. Owing to the demands upon the State of Puebla to put down the revolution within her borders, the Government is unable to furnish any recruits to the national forces. This appears in answer to the call upon the various States by the General Government.

It is said that there is no police in the city of San Luis Potosi. There are no persons willing to act as officers of police, on account of the fear to offend either citizens or military. Simultaneous with the movement in San Luis there have been various insignificant *pronunciamientos* in Michoacan, Jalisco, Matamoros, Morelos, and even Mexico. It is claimed also that there is danger of the same near Acapulco. Vera Cruz papers state that various bands of revolutionists or robbers have been seen in that neighborhood. Nothing of any great importance has taken place recently in the Sierra of Puebla. The troops of Alatorre have had some skirmishing with the rebels.

A few days since a band of them came down into a small town, helped themselves to everything they desired, outraged all the women, and then left. The papers are complaining very much regarding the condition of a neighborhood called "Tierra negra," four leagues from Queretaro. They say that travelling through this vicinity has become absolutely impossible.

The discovery of a new gold mine at Parrol, in the State of Michoacan, is announced. A Spaniard named Manuel Zordo was recently kidnapped on the road between Tlalmanaleo and Ameca. Ten thousand dollars is demanded as his ransom.

A WOMAN SCORNED.

A Colored Mary Harris Case—Homicide from Jealousy.

The Washington *Star* of last evening says:—

About 8½ o'clock last night a colored man namnd Alexander Mouton was killed by a colored woman named Mary Harris. She used an ordinary shoemaker's knife as a weapon, with which his heart was pierced, and death resulted immediately. Officers were apprized of the occurrence, and on going to the house found that Dr. Poulton had been summoned. The deceased was lying dead upon the floor. The officers took the woman to the station house. She had blood upon her person, and when asked how it came there she assumed an air of indifference, and said, "I did not kill hm." From the statements made last evening it was clear that the woman had dealt the fatal blow, but there was some discrepancy between the statements of the witnesses as to what took place previously.

The deceased was about thirty years of age. He had been married for several years, and his wife has for some time resided in Clark's alley, on C street, between Third and Four-and-a-half streets, where he has also spent the greater portion of his time, except when in the company of his mistress, Mary Harris. He was employed as a driver at Heimer's brickyard. His reputation was that of a very quiet and orderly man, criminal only in his attachment for Miss Harris, and the consequent neglect of his lawful wife It is stated that he had been living with Mary for nearly two years on terms of the closest intimacy, and that until last night she was unaware of the fact that he was married and the father of a family. He came here from Virginia about the beginning of the war, and had a wife and child living here, the child being about twelve years old.

Mary Harris is about twenty-nine years of age, and has the appearance of a dangerous woman. She gave dogged and contradictory answers as to the manner in which blood came to be on her person, volunteering the statement, however, that she became smeared with blood in raising the shirt of the murdered man to discover the locality of the wound. Three witnesses assert that they were eye-witnesses of the deed, and that she was the perpetrator of the murder. Mrs. Westerfield, who has employed her for the last seven years as a general house servant, asserts that up to the time of the dreadful occurrence she has always been regarded as a good, faithful, and honest servant, and has given satisfaction to the family in the capacity in which she has been employed, and enjoyed the confidence of the entire household. When confined in her cell she became more communicative, and asserted that the murdered man had killed herself. Latterly, however, she declined to answer any interrogatories, and became stolid in her demeanor.

A NEGRO SENATOR.

The Hon. Hiram P. Revels, of Mississippi—His Eligibility Considered from a Legal Standpoint.

The Mississippi Legislature has elected a United States Senator, in whose person will be tested the principle of political equality in its fullest extent. The Senator elect, chosen last week to fill a Senatorial term expiring March 4, 1871, is Mr. H. P. Revels, a colored resident of Natchez. Mr. Revels is a native of Ohio, is a graduate of Oberlin, and was educated for the Methodist ministry. He formerly preached in Indianapolis, and went from that city to Mississippi. He has not been heretofore very prominent in the politics of the State. He is nearly forty years of age, courteous and gentlemanly in appearance and manner, of a healthy dark brown color, and is said by those who know him to possess more than average ability. He is at present State Senator from the Fourth, or, as it is currently termed, the Natchez district.

Mr. Revels has a brother in Washington City, formerly a barber, now a clerk in the Freedmen's Bureau. The election was a surprise to the Mississippi Republicans at the capital, as, beyond a local reputation at Natchez, Mr. Revels was but little known in the State. They all unite in recognizing him as a creditable representative of his race. Governor Alcorn was chosen for the full term after the expiration of Mr. Revels' term of service. General Ames will be the colleague of the latter, until the Governor takes his seat as a Senator.

SENATOR REVELS' RIGHT TO A SEAT.

Of course this question will meet Mr. Revels when he presents himself at the clerk's desk of the Senate to take the oath of office as United States Senator. While it is admitted that he possesses the other legal qualifications for the position, the question is raised whether he is eligible under the Constitution of the United States, which stipulates that "no person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen." When General Shields was first elected to the United States Senate from Illinois this question was raised against him; he was a citizen at the time of his election, but had not been nine years a citizen, as required by the Constitution.

The Chicago *Republican* of Saturday, in discussing this question, takes the ground that Mr. Revels is ineligible to Senatorial honors because he has not been a citizen nine years. According to the reasoning of the *Republican*, it was adjudicated by the Dred Scott decision that the status of colored residents of this country, even though born on our soil, was not that of a citizen, whether slave or free; that, consequently, such persons were not included among the "people" in the general words of the Federal Constitution, and could not, in any respect, be considered as citizens. This decision, though now generally regarded as infamous in its meaning and intent, has been recognized by Congress, in the passage of the Civil Rights act—that great measure of justice and reparation to a long persecuted, down-trodden, victim race—as void and binding—as *res adjudicata*.

With these facts in view, viz, that to become a Senator of the United States a person must have been nine years a citizen; that colored men, according to the decision of the Supreme Court, were not citizens nine years ago; and that Congress did not consider them citizens up to the time of the passage of the Civil Rights act, the Chicago *Republican* claims "that not only Mr. Revels, but all of his race, are as yet ineligible to the place of Senators of the United States. The citizenizing law alluded to was passed by Congress on April 9, 1866, after it had been vetoed by the President. Then, until nine years after that date, no colored man can be regarded as qualified to become a United States Senator, nor until seven years after that date a Representative in Congress. These are the constitutional, judicial, and legal aspects of the question."

THE IMPERIAL MURDER.

Prince Bonaparte's Challenge to Rochefort.

The French journals just received give the text of the letter of Prince Bonaparte to Henri Rochefort:—

PARIS, Jan. 7, 1870.—Monsieur:—After outraging one after another each of my relatives, and sparing neither women nor children, you insult me by the pen of one of your workmen. It is all natural, and my turn should come. Only I have, perhaps, an advantage over the greater part of my family—that of being a plain, private individual, although being a Bonaparte. I therefore demand of you if your breast is a guarantee for your inkstand, and I avow that I have only a mediocre confidence in the result of this step. I learn, in effect, by the journals, that your constituents have given you an imperative command to refuse all honorable reparation, and to preserve your precious existence.

Nevertheless I take the chance, in the hope that a feeble remnant of French sentiment will cause you to depart, in my favor, from the measures of prudence and precaution in which you take refuge. If, therefore, by hazard, you consent to draw the bolts which render your precarious person doubly inviolable, you will find me neither in a palace or a chateau. I reside quite plainly at No. 56 Rue d'Auteuil, and I promise you that if you present yourself it will not be said that I am out.

Awaiting your reply, I have'again the honor to salute you. PIERRE NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

To M. Henri Rochefort, No. 3 Rue d'Aboukir, Paris.

Victor Noir's Funeral.

The incidents at the funeral of Victor Noir are thus given in the Paris journals:—

At 1·20 all the avenues and streets adjacent to the house where the remains laid were crowded with people. The number was immense. The citizens who surrounded the house cried out that the body must be brought to Pere la Chaise. Louis Noir adjured the people to be calm, and said they should respect the remains of his brother. "In the name of the dear departed," he cried, "avoid all new troubles; do not give a pretext to the authoritiee to act."

1·30—The cries redoubled:—"The body is ours; it belongs to us; he is one of the people: we will carry him to Pere la Chaise." Louis Noir again implored them; he was received with sympathy, but the crowd continued in the same mood.

1·35—A magnificent crown of immortelles was brought forward, bearing the simple words, "To Victor Noir; the Democracy of Toulouse." M. M. Rochefort and Delescluze are in the house, and are endeavoring with the friends of the deceased to prevent the intended demonstration. M. Rochefort called for silence; he appeared at a window on the first story, and was wildly cheered. He said that M. Delescluze would submit to the people the definite decision come to by the friends and family of Victor Noir. Citizen Delescluze then came forward, and said:—"Citizens:—The circumstances which unite us are the gravest and most solemn of all. One of our friends has been assassinated by a member of the Bonaparte family. We must have vengeance; we shall have it. But the ambush is laid. The enemy watches at the gratings. We must not give him the prize. (Yes, yes.) Citizens, it was our desire to carry the body to Pere la Chaise, but we shall not. For the first time in eighteen years the wind blows our way. Let us not compromise our cause, the cause of all peoples—the cause of justice. We must conform to the wish of Victor Noir's family. The funeral must go towards the cemetery of Neuilly. (No, no.) Citizens, you have never had to give a greater proof of moderation and of patriotism. Citizens, to Neuilly, to Neuilly!" (Yes, yes.)

The coffin was lowered; all the crowd rushed forward; they uncovered and defiled before the betrothed of Victor Noir. An immense number separated to proceed toward Neuilly, singing the "Marseillaise," and crying, *Vive la Republique!* Down with the Bonapartes! Death to the assassin!"

PRINCE ARTHUR.

He Visits Congress and is Edified by Butler, Brooks, Morgan & Co.

After the interview with the President yesterday, the Prince, Mr. Thornton, and suite took carriages and proceeded directly to the Capitol. The party approached by the east front of the Senate wing of the building and entered through the main portico. They proceeded at once to the diplomatic gallery. The Prince and Mr. Thornton occupied the front seats and the rest of the party the rear. At this time Senator Howe was reading his views on the Currency bill recently reported from the Senate Committee on Finances. About half of the Senators were absent. Shortly after the Prince reached the diplomatic galley Senator Cameron joined the party and was introduced by Mr. Thornton. Senator Cameron extended an invitation to the party to take seats upon the floor of the chamber. The Prince stated that he would be most happy to accept the invitation some other time during his stay in the Capitol, but as he understood Mr. Butler and Mr. Bingham were to speak in the House of Representatives, he was anxious to hear them. During his visit to England several years ago, Senator Cameron was invited to the House of Lords and was given a seat at the foot of the throne, which is considered a great honor in monarchical countries. Senator Cameron desired to reciprocate this courtesy by an invitation to the floor of the Senate. The party remained but a few minutes in the Senate, when they left for the House of Representatives.

The marble staircases and the Rotunda were much admired by the Prince, and as he walked from one wing to the other his attention appeared to be constantly arrested by the busy public passing to and fro with an air of business and anxiety over the affairs of legislation. Finally the Prince arrived at the House of Representatives. He came in for a field day. Several big things were to be put up, and the Prince had heard of it, and, like thousands of others, anticipated a rare Parliamentary treat. The galleries were crowded, and the floor of the hall was full. Nearly every seat was occupied. The unusual throng was occasioned partly by the expected visit of the Prince and partly because a great debate on the Virginia bill, with an inevitable tilt between the two great "B.'s," was anticipated. It was after 2 o'clock, when Farnsworth moved to proceed to business on the Speaker's table, with a view of getting at the Virginia bill. He did not accomplish his object, inasmuch as some Democrat objected to taking the bill up out of its regular order, and is was buried under a mass of executive documents, which it took considerable time to dispose of. Upon one of these, a communication from the Secretary of War relative to the conduct of General Terry in unseating certain members of the Georgia Legislature, Brooks of New York thought it necessary to make a speech, intended, of course, for home consumption.

But it was the irrespressible Butler the Prince came to see and to hear, and so when Butler got the floor his Royal Highness leaned forward over the gallery, as if he was determined to hear every word that fell from the lips of Massachusetts' "favorite son." Butler said he only wanted to correct the misstatements of Brooks, at which the Prince seemed a little surprised, for Brooks had spoken with so much earnestness that he no doubt supposed he was telling the sober truth. Brooks seemed determined to be a prominent character in the scene, and he accordingly kept interrupting Butler, until the latter administered a settler to him.

"What does the law say on that point?" said Brooks.

"That puts me in mind of a story," said Butler, "where a person was a witness in a certain case. While he was giving his evidence the lawyer asked him how far apart the parties were when he saw the occurrence he described. 'Four feet and a half," replied the witness. 'How do you know it was that exact distance?' questioned the lawyer. 'Well,' said the witness, 'I thought some —— fool would ask me that question, so I measured the distance.' I thought the gentleman from New York would ask me that question, so I have the law right here.'"

There was a general laugh at the expense of Mr. Brooks, in which the Prince joined, at the same time making some remarks to Mr. Thornton, at which both laughed. General Morgan, of Ohio, who, like Mr. Brooks, seemed anxious to let the Prince know that there was somebody else in the House besides Butler, badgered the latter with questions and called upon him to read the reconstruction acts. Finally Butler, stretching his short, thick neck as far over towards the Democratic side of the House as he could, and elevating his eye-brows till his face assumed the appearance of a full moon, roared out, "I want the gentleman from Ohio to understand that I don't keep school." Here the Prince laughed heartily again, and evidently became deeply interested in Butler. He listened very attentively to the speech until Butler sat down, when he arose and the entire party left, proceeding to the east front, where they re-entered their carriages and drove to the British Legation.

TENEMENT-HOUSE TRAGEDY.

Three Persons Burned—One Dead and the Others in a Critical Condition.

Another sickening tenement-house disaster took place in New York last night, resulting in the loss of life of one person and the probable death of another.

About fifteen minutes after eight o'clock the bells sounded the alarm for "corner of Worth and West Broadway." The fire department of the district quickly turned out and hurried to the scene of the fire. On arriving there it was found that the fire was in the two-story and attic frame house No. 9 Worth street, occupied on the first floor by George Meyers, on the second floor by David Harris, shoemaker, and a widow named Levy. The fire occurred in Harris' apartments. It is supposed from a kerosene lamp. The building and contents were of such a combustible nature that the fire spread with surprising rapidity.

Notwithstanding the presence of the police, who established fire lines and assisted in preserving order and removing the effects of the occupants, the latter became panic-stricken and rushed out into the stairs with their goods and chattels. The police endeavored to calm them, but to no avail, and for some time the poor occupants continued to make their way up and down past the firemen, who were gallantly battling the flames.

Notwithstanding the efforts of the Croton and its manipulators, and after inflicting about $500 damage to the property on the second floor, it reached the attic.

The attic was occupied by John J. Casey, wife, and child. They had been actively engaged in removing their effects when the fire crept up to their home. Notwithstanding the remonstrances of the firemen, it is said they persisted in getting out their property and fell victims to their rashness. Casey was horribly burned, as was also his wife Johanna and his son James. Some of the firemen of No. 27 Engine Company eventually determined to rescue them, and dragged them out by main force.

OBITUARY.

General Sir De Lacy Evans.

The hero of five great wars is dead. Sir De Lacy Evans, who fought in India, in the Peninsular war, in the American war of 1812, in the Carlist war, and in the Crimean war, died in London, on the 9th instant, at the age of 82. It has been the fortune of few soldiers to have seen the varied service of this old general. In his youth he participated in the great Indian battles against Ameer Khan. Before he was thirty he had fought through the entire war in Spain. He was present at the retreat from Burgos and the victory of the Pyrenees. He commanded at the sacking of Washington, and was wounded at New Orleans. He had two horses shot under him at Waterloo, and fought for two years for Christina against Don Carlos. He distinguished himself in his old age at the Alma and Inkermann. No general in the British army at the time of his death could boast of a more distinguished career. General Evans was an Irishman. He was born at Molg, in 1787. In 1807, when he was twenty years of age, he entered the army as an ensign of the 23d Regiment of foot, and his first service was in India, when he fought for three years against Ameer Khan. He also took part in the capture of Mauritius. In 1810 he joined his regiment in Spain. He was present at nearly all the principal battles and sieges of the Peninsular war, and was noted for his readiness in volunteering on storming parties and for other hazardous duties. His gallantry was so conspicuous that he rose to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. For his share in the actions of Vittoria, the Pyrenees, and Toulouse, he received the war medal with three clasps.

In the early part of the year 1814 Colonel Evans was ordered to America. He was at the battle of Bladensburg and had two horses shot under him. With a force of one hundred infantry, acting under the orders of General Ross, he raided into Washington and burned the public buildings. He also took part in the attack on Baltimore, and in the battle of New Orleans he was severely wounded in the assault upon Jackson's cotton bales. He recovered from his wounds just in time to return to England and fight at Quatre Bras, and at the memorable battle of Waterloo he again had two horses shot under him. He went into Paris with the allied army, on the staff of the Duke of Wellington. After the peace he entered the political arena. He joined the reform party and ranked with the radical wing. He represented Westminster in Parliament from 1833 to 1841, and was among the most active speakers and workers. In 1835 he accepted the command of the "British Auxiliary Legion," which the British Goverament permitted the partisans of Queen Christina to recruit in England, and through a two years' war against Don Carlos he performed the most signal service. He was re-elected to Parliament from Westminster in 1846, and retained his seat until 1865, when he finally retired from public life.

His last military service was in the Crimean war. At the age of sixty-seven he solicited a command, and was appointed, with the rank of lieutenant-general, to the second division of the invading army. He was distinguished at the head of his command at the Alma and before Sebastopol, where he repulsed a terrible sortie of 6,000 Russians. When the battle of Inkermann took place, he was sick on shipboard at Balaklava, and General Pennefather was in charge of his division. On hearing the guns the invalid hero leaped to his feet, hurried to the shore, and joined the thickest of the fight, but, so as not to rob Pennefather of the honor of the victory, he insisted upon acting only as his assistant. His conduct on this occasion won for him the public thanks of Parliament and the Grand Cross of the Bath. The Emperor Napoleon made him a grand officer of the Legion of Honor. He rose to the rank of a full general in 1860, and at the time of his death commanded the 21st Regiment of Infantry. One of his hobbies in Parliament was opposition to the selling of commissions in the army.

VERY HARD CASH.

A New Orleans Sea Captain's Fortune Missing—Was he Poisoned?—His Daughter Pursuing the Murderer.

John Alexander, a sea captain, about seventy-four years of age, came on to New York from New Orleans, in September, 1868, to speculate in Wall street. He had from $40,000 to $60,000 in bonds, which he carried in a bag around his neck. These were seen with him, within a week of his death, which occurred at the residence of a Mr. Gardner, in 127th street, March 26, 1869. He died apparently of narcotic poisoning. The body was buried in Greenwood, March 28, a certificate having been furnished by a physician living in the same house, under the name of Colin.

Mrs. Burke, Alexander's daughter, having missed her father's usual letters, came on to New York and learned that he was dead. She took up her residence in University place, at Ninth street, to inquire into his affairs. When asking after his property, she was first told that he had left only some old clothes, but at length Mrs. Gardner admitted that Alexander had $8000 in bonds, which she said he had given her as a reward for the care which she had taken of him. As the Gardners have been expending a large sum of money, and as bonds had been traced to them belonging to Alexender, a suspicion of foul play arose, and yesterday the body was taken up by order of Coroner Flynn, and removed to the Morgue to await an analysis by Professor Doremus.

Gardner, his wife, and Rosa King, the servant girl, were arrested to await the result, the last principally as a witness.

ORIENTAL NUPTIALS.

An Old-fashioned Jewish Wedding in New York—The Symbol of the Broken Glass—Return to First Principles.

The marriage of Mr. Marx Goodman to Miss Leah Diamond was celebrated yesterday, in the synagogue on Chrystie street, New York. The reform movement among the Hebrews has occasioned among those who remain orthodox a fondness for customs which were falling into disuse, and the marriage we speak of was performed with all the imposing ceremonies of the Orient of long ago. All the women were on the right side and all the men on the left. These latter wore their hats, invited Christian guests included. The reader, the Rev. J. Kantrowitz, who officiates also as rabbi, was clad in the black robe and peculiar cap of the Hebrew clergy. Soon the bridal cortege made its appearance, the happy pair leading, and followed by five bridesmaids and best men.

On arriving at the altar the bridesmaids ascended the platform on the right, surrounding the bride and obscuring her from view. The gentlemen of the party surrounded the bridegroom. At this juncture the violins in the gallery struck up an air, monotonous and decidedly oriental. The ensuing service was almost entirely in Hebrew, the bridegroom, bride, and reader standing under a canopy of flowered silk which was held by the groomsmen. Before and after the betrothal with the ring a cup of wine was presented first to the bridegroom and afterward to the bride. At intervals the violins gave snatches of the same doleful strain. The service was sung rather than chanted by the reader, in a fine baritone voice. This gentleman wore, during the ceremony, a white shawl over his shoulders, and a white scarf was placed around the bridegroom's neck. The benediction and breaking of a wine glass concluded the service.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 25.—Cotton quiet but firm at 25½c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady at $1·35@1·45. Corn firm; white, 98c.@$1; yellow, 95@96c. Oats steady at 54@56c. Rye quiet; prime, $1·05. Provisions unchanged. Whisky quiet at $1·01 for iron-bound barrels.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Port-au-Prince Advices—The Ram Atlanta—Grand Army of the Republic—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Capitation Tax Must be Paid.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Port-au-Prince Advices—The Ram Atlanta.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Information has been received in this city that the ram Atlanta had not arrived at Port-au-Prince on the 7th inst., although she was twenty-one days out from Philadelphia.

It was reported in Port-au-Prince that Mons. de la Roche, the Haytien Minister here, is to be replaced by Stephen Preston, a native of that city.

The European Squadron.

Latest advices received state that the United States steamship Sabine was at Genoa on the 30th of December last. All well on board.

Deputy Surveyor at Philadelphia Appointed.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Hiram P. Goodrich was to-day appointed Deputy Surveyor of the port of Philadelphia, vice Holcomb, resigned.

Sale of Government Gold.

The U. S. Sub-Treasurer at New York will sell one million dollars in gold to-morrow, and buy one million in bonds the day after.

The Currency and Coin Balance.

At the opening of business to-day the books of the Treasury skowed a currency balance on hand of five million dollars, a coin balance of fifty-four millions, and fifty-one million dollars in gold certificates.

Reduction of the Debt for the Month.

The reduction in the debt for the present month will probably not be over two millions.

Internal Revenue Assessors Appointed.

The following Assistant Assessors of Internal Revenue were to-day appointed:—William Cornell, John D. Comblock, Samuel J. Owen, and A. J. Miller, in the Tenth District of New York; Robert Harding and Roswell F. Howes, in the Thirty-second District of New York; and W. H. McIntosh in the Third District of Massachusetts.

Prince Arthur at the Departments.

Prince Arthur and suite this morning visited the Treasury Department, and was shown through the various bureaus.

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Capitation Tax.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 25.—It is now fully understood that the Maryland Legislature will require the prompt payment of the two hundred thousand dollars capitation tax which the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company owes the State, on the penalty of losing its charter. The matter comes up in the Legislature to-morrow. City Council last night elected Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad favorable to the re-election of John W. Garrett as President.

FROM THE STATE.

Grand Army of the Republic.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 25.—The committee appointed to make arrangements for the Department Convention of the Grand Army of the Republic, which assembles in this city on Wednesday next, held a meeting yesterday afternoon and adopted a programme for the occasion.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 25—11 A.M.—Consols for money, 92¾; for account, 92¾. American securities quiet and steady. Five-twenties of 1862, 87; 1865s, old, 86¾; 1867s, 85½; Ten-forties, 84¾. American stocks steady. Erie Railroad, 18½; Illinois Central, 103½; Great Western, 25¾.

PARIS, Jan. 25.—The Bourse opened quiet; Rentes, 73f. 65c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 25—11 A. M.—Cotton firm; middling uplands, 11¾d.; middling Orleans, 11¾d. The sales for to-day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—Linseed Oil, £9 12s. Sugar dull for both on the spot and afloat.

ANTWERP, Jan. 25.—Petroleum firm and unchanged in price.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LIVERPOOL, Jan 25—1 P. M.—Red winter wheat, 8s. 7c.@8s. 8d. The receipts of wheat for the last three days have been 20,000 quartens, all American. Lard is excited, and is quoted at 73s.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 25—2 P. M.—Cotton active; middling uplands, 11¾@11¾d.; middling Orleans, 11¾@12¾d. The sales for to-day are now estimated at 15,000 bales. The sales of yesterday should have been reported at 25,000 bales.

Yarns and fabrics at Manchester are firmer at better prices.

HAVRE, Jan. 25.—The Cotton market opened active and firmer at 188f. for both on the spot and afloat.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—Stocks steady. Money easy at 6@7 per cent. Gold, 121¾. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 115½; do. 1864, do., 115¾; do. 1865, do., 115½; do. do., new, 114¾; do. 1867, 114½; do. 1868, 114½; 10-40s, 112½; Virginia 6s, new, 60½; Missouri 6s, 87¾; Canton Company, 56¼; Cumberland preferred, 34½; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 94½; Erie, 23¾; Reading, 94¾; Adams Express, 63½; Michigan Central, 117½; Michigan Southern, 84½; Illinois Central, 136¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 90¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 107; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 187¾. Western Union Telegraph, 33¾.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Paxson.

The prison docks were crowded this morning, and the following gentlemen owned up to various shortcomings:—

Leonard Heiler pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing a shawl and fur cape, valued at $27, the property of Mary Dowling, on the 20th inst.

Joseph Sands pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing a pair of shoes, valued at $3·15, the property of Jeremiah Blackberry.

August Miller pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of an overcoat, valued at $20, belonging to John Hanson.

Jane Christ pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing a gold necklace, valued at $14, the property of Isabella G. Floyd.

George Weaver pleaded guilty to a charge of taking a few such edibles as hams, cheese, etc., belonging to Charles Abbott.

William Fisher pleaded guilty to a charge of entering the house of James Maguire with intent to steal.

The trial of James Ellinger for assault and battery upon Police Officer Cisk engaged the attention of the court this morning. The complaint made by the officer was, that at a late hour on the night of December 11 he saw Ellinger and a number of others standing at Second and Reed streets behaving in a boisterous manner, and directed them to disperse, but Ellinger became impudent—said he had a right there, and would stay until he thought fit to go away. The officer then arrested him, but he resisted and struck him in the breast, while his brother ran up and stuck a knife into the officer, who fell, exhausted, to the ground, Ellinger escaping. The defense, in answer to this, offered evidence to prove that Ellinger was just stepping from the door of a tavern when Cisk approached him and said:—"The lieutenant is about, and I want you to keep quiet;" Ellinger replied, "I don't care for the lieutenant; I have done nothing to be arrested for." The officer said he wanted him to leave there, and Ellinger walked off to another corner. Cisk followed him and arrested him, but at the instance of a mutual friend released him and went away. Again he came to the corner and took him into custody, and a second time let him go. Further than this no disturbance occurred. On trial.

[District Court, No. 1—Judge Strond.

William Gibbs vs. John Corles. An action on a promissory note. No defense. Verdict for plaintiff, $159·98.

Bentz, Detting & Co. vs. Albert Hughes. An action on a book account. Verdict for plaintiffs, $474·60.

Frederick Buck vs. John Robinson et al. An action of ejectment to try the title to real estate. On trial.

District Court, No. 2—Judge Hare.

Hughes vs. Ranklin. An action on a promissory note. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff, $1146·40.

John W. Everman vs. Savage, Martin & Co. An action to recover a balance due upon a judgment in the State of New Jersey. Verdict for plaintiff, $862·24.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Tuesday, Jan. 25, 1870.

The bank statement yesterday is less favorable than that of the preceding week, most of the items which generally affect the tone of the loan market showing a falling off. The only exception is in the legal tenders, which have increased $332,591. There is a decrease in specie of $195,366, in deposits of $389,888, and in loans of $455,516. This represents a rather heavy falling off in the supply, but the latter still continues in excess of all wants, and the unfavorable exhibit is not calculated to affect the tone of the market to any extent.

Call loans continue nominal at 5@6 per cent. on good collaterals and discounts at 7@9 per cent.

Gold is weak and quiet. Sales from 121 at the opening to 121¾ up to noon. Government securities were also weak and dull, selling at about ¼ off.

There was a good feeling at the Stock Board this morning, and prices were strong, but the volume of business was unusually light. Sales of City sixes at 100¾ for the new issues.

Reading Railroad was rather active, and sales were made at 47¾; Pennsylvania Railroad sold freely at 55¾; and Lehigh Valley Railroad at 53¾; 35¾ was bid for North Pennsylvania; 35 for Catawissa preferred; and 28¾ for Philadelphia and Erie.

In Bank stocks there was a single sale of Manufacturers' at 30½.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$1500	City 6s, N.	8. 100¾	200 sh	Read R.	2d. 47¼
$4000	do	8. 100¾	1000	do	8. c. 47¾
$500	N Penna 6s	88¾	440 sh	Penna R.	8. 55¾
$500	do	88½	100	do	3d. 55¾
$500	do	88¼	2 sh	Leh V R	53¾
1 sh	Mech Bank	30½	76	do	8. 53¾
15 sh	Elmira Pf.	85. 40			

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 118@118¼; 5-20s of 1862, 115¼@115¾; do. 1864, 115¼@115¾; do. 1865, 115¼@115¾; do. July, 1865, 114¼@114¾; do. July, 1867, 114¼@114¾; do. July, 1868, 114¼@114¾; 5s, 10-40, 112½@112¾. U. S. Pacific RR. Cur. 6s, 110¼@111. Gold, 121¼@121½. Market dull.

JAY COOKE & CO. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117¾@118¼; 5-20s of 1862, 115¾@115¾; do., 1864, 115¾@115¾; do., 1865, 115¾@115¾; do., July, 1865, 114¾@114¾; do. do., 1867, 114¾@114¾; do., 1868, 114¾@114¾; 10-40s, 112½@112¾; Cur. 6s, 110¾@111¼. Gold, 121¼.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, 40 No. 8. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117¾@118¼; do. 1862, 115¾@115¾; do. 1864, 115¾@115¾; do. 1865, 115¾@115¾; do. 1865, new, 114¾@114¾; do. 1867, do. 114¾@114¾; do. 1868, do., 114¾@114¾; 10-40s, 112½@112¾; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 110¾@111¼; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 121@121¼; Silver, 116@118.

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00	A. M.	121	11·31	A. M.	121¼
10·08	"	121¼	11·40	"	121¼
11·00	"	121¼	11·45	"	121¼
11·12	"	121¼	11·46	"	121¼
11·30	"	121	12·00	M.	121¾

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, Jan. 25.—The annual election of the Commercial Exchange for officers to serve during the ensuing year takes place to-day, hence the transactions in all descriptions of Breadstuffs are limited.

Seeds—Cloverseed is quiet but steady at $7·75@8·10, the latter rate for choice. Timothy is nominal at $4·37½@$4·75. Flaxseed sells in a small way at $2·20@2·25.

In the Flour market there is no new feature to present, there being no demand except from the local trade, who purchased a few hundred barrels in lots at $4·25@4·50 for superfine; $4·60@4·75 for extras; $5@5·75 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; $5@5·62½ for Pennsylvania do. do.; $5·25@6·25 for Indiana and Ohio do. do.; and $6·50@7·50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $4·00@5.

The Wheat market is steady, but there is less activity. Sales of 3000 bushels Western and Pennsylvania red at $1·20@1·22. Rye may be quoted at 98c. @1 for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is firm but quiet; sales of new yellow at 87@93c. for damp and prime dry lots. Oats are unchanged; sales of 2000 bushels Pennsylvania at 54@55c.

Whisky ranges from $1 to $1·02 for wood and iron-bound packages.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADEPHIA.....JANUARY 25

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....48 | 11 A. M.....57 | 2 P. M.....55

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Brunette, Deane, New York, John F. Ohl.
Schr D. S. Miner, Huntley, Providence, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr H. Simmons, Godfrey, Lynn, do.
Schr D. S. Mershon, Ayres, Fall River, do.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, 15 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Bark Mary C. Fox, Ross, 6 days from Sagua la Grande, with sugar and molasses to S. & W. Welsh.

N. G. bark Johann Benjamin, Gerden, 52 days from Liverpool, with mdse. to Peter Wright & Sons.

Schr Ramon de Ajana, McBride, 6 days from Sagua, with molasses to Isaac Hough & Morris.

Schr

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE PRESS ON THE PRINCE.

From the N. Y. World.

The *Tribune* has amused itself and us lately by fierce vindications of the dignity of the press, and loud denunciation of those journals which detailed the movements of public men. The too credulous readers of that journal accepted this as the real reason why the *Tribune* was so far behind its neighbors upon these matters. But the wiser mind knew full well that it was not a voluntary abstention, but an involuntary incapability, which hindered these things from being related in those columns, and that beyond the domain of Jenkins, in the realm of politics and of things in general, it refrained from giving the news of the day with quite as serene an indifference as that with which it turned its austere gaze away from the down-sittings and the up-risings of famous sojourners.

When Prince Arthur came, however, the *Tribune* had an inspiration of enterprise come upon it, and it determined to report him. But here it acknowledged a divided duty. It yearned to reconcile its duty to the public with its duty to its own consistency. If it told the news, it would not be beaten, to be sure, but its enemies would revile it, saying, "Go to, now, how is this *Tribune* fallen into the snare which it hath privily digged for another." If it did not give the news, it would not be bought. Here was a dilemma. But the ingenuity of the *Tribune* was equal to the occasion, and it took the British Bull by both horns. De Quincey tells of a certain peripatetic philosopher, "Walking Stewart" by title, who spent half a century in "metaphysicizing against metaphysics." Similarly the *Tribune* has been devoting its vast powers to Jenkinsizing Jenkins. Its method is peculiar and funny. What things concerning the coming of the Prince it deemed "dignified" to relate were related as by its own reporter, speaking as one having authority, and not as the scribes of other journals. But there remained a residuum of things which the *Tribune* considered were necessary to be told, and which could not be told by the *Tribune* with "dignity." *Communia proprie dicere* was acknowledged to be one of the chief difficulties of composition by Horatio Flaccus; but it presents no difficulty at all to Horatius Greeley. After the regular reporter has had his say, he erects a hypothetical reporter of another and anonymous journal upon his ruins, and lets him tell the rest. "A young person," we are told, "who was said to represent a provincial paper, * * * button-holed the proprietor, who listened impatiently to his questionings," and so indirectly imparted in answer thereto the information for which the readers of the *Tribune* were supposed to be famishing, but which the *Tribune* itself would rather perish than supply. Out of the mouth of this hypothetical babe and suckling the Prince's praises and the Prince's privacies could be innocuously sung, and thereby the *Tribune* save its credit and its cake.

This is an interesting procedure, and not least so in that it gives us the *Tribune's* notion of what is and what is not befitting the dignity of journalism. "Do you know," said the bland and confiding Pecksniff, in that hour of his shame and his intoxication when unavailing efforts were repeatedly made to put him to bed, but when he persisted in bouncing out of that receptacle and indulging oratorical flights over the balustrade—"do you know I would really like to see Mrs. Todgers' notion of a wooden leg, if perfectly agreeable to herself." That spectacle has never been vouchsafed to mankind. But it is scarcely less interesting to contemplate the *Tribune's* notion of a wooden head, when that intellectual treat is offered, not only agreeably but even unconsciously, to the journal exhibiting it. It is, it seems, quite proper for the *Tribune's* reporter to relate that the Prince broke fast on "raw oysters, cold chops, and hot coffee." But that his raiment should be described in the same detail as his diet is a thing "most tolerable and not to be endured." When it comes to this a *Tribune* reporter draws the veil of decency, and rests in the safe generality of "a plain, unpretending travelling suit." A *Tribune* reporter may, without derogation of his "dignity," inform us that "the large windows in the car he occupied furnished ample facility for seeing his whole figure as he sat, seemingly deeply engrossed in his book, his face partially averted, though not sufficient (*sic*) to screen it." But no *Tribune* reporter can in his own person descend to the degrading drudgery of enumerating his luggage. At this point enter John Doe, that the trunks and boxes may seem to be vicariously counted. This journalistic fiction, like the legal fiction of the same name, is a most convenient scapegoat. To him, and not by any means to the *Tribune* reporter, are we indebted for the soothing consciousness that there were "three black tin boxes, and a bundle of silk umbrellas with paragon frames," "hat boxes of every size and shape;" that John Doe, and not on any account the *Tribune* reporter, "did not fail to note the splendid material of the sole-leather trunks;" and that there was (and here the rural readers of the *Tribune* are expected to bate their breath) an actual "fifty dollar valise."

This is really too bad. "If we like sherry wine," said the honest deacon to whom the dishonest ditto made hygienic and hypocritical excuses for partaking that beverage, "let us drink sherry wine. But let us not lie about it." If the *Tribune* likes to do Jenkins, let it do him. If it likes to denounce Jenkins, let it denounce him. But let it not invent an ostensibly extraneous Jenkins to tell what was seen by the eyes of its own Jenkins. Let it not doubly humiliate that functionary by first setting him to do what it considers dirty work, and then pretending to wash its hands of his work and him.

But the *Tribune's* nonsense is harmless compared with the *Sun*. Of course, this latter paper does not pretend to decency. But the glaring indecency of its conduct in this matter is such as forces every decent newspaper to denounce it. An entirely inoffensive young gentleman of illustrious birth, who visits this city in an entirely unobtrusive way, ought to be secure, one would think, from abuse at least. He has done absolutely nothing to deserve any censure from anybody. He has behaved himself, so far as has appeared, with entire propriety. To be sure, he is the son of a queen. But, at worst, that is his misfortune. It cannot be held to be his fault. Yet, for no other conceivable reason than this, the *Sun* heads its account of his arrival "A Royal Snob," and persistently reiterates this epithet throughout its account. Is it a greater offense to be a prince, or to throw mud at a prince merely for being one? If the conduct of Prince Arthur be the effect of high birth and high breeding, and that of the *Sun* the effect of low birth and low breeding, who can hesitate to prefer the former?

THE NEW PENTHESILEA.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

When Sir Barnett Skittles encountered poor little Mr. Baps at Dr. Blimber's half-yearly reception, where the hour was half past seven o'clock, and where the object was quadrilles, and when Mr. Baps, with a look of unfathomable profundity, inquired of him, "What are we to do with our raw materials when they come into port in return for our drain of gold?" the great man explained his theory with admirable succinctness. "But suppose," pursued Mr. Baps, out of a deeper depth of financial intelligence, "suppose Russia steps in with the tallows?" Sir Barnett, not having contemplated the situation in the light of Russia's tallow, complacently responded that then we must fall back upon our agricultural resources, he supposed. But hearing Mr. Baps, immediately after, asking "What are we to do with our raw materials when they come into port in return for our drain of gold?" of Mr. Toots (who responded "Cook 'em"), the distinguished Parliamentarian was moved to say to Dr. Blimber that Mr. Baps was plainly a remarkable man, a man of science, a man of figures. Whereupon Dr. Blimber was driven deprecatingly to admit that he was indeed a man of figures —"in short, Sir Barnett, our professor of dancing!" Whereupon, again, Sir Barnett glowered at the wretched conspirator for the rest of the evening as if he had been Guy Fawkes himself.

This apologue has frequently commended itself to us, but never so forcibly as when we heard, some weeks ago, of the advent of two young women in Wall street as stock operators. Two professors of figures trying to find out what we should do with our raw materials, Toots' of imbecility at every corner, Skittles of society in every window, to remind them of their dancing days, and sneer down their aspirations! After all, there was nothing really to surprise one. Boadicea in her chariot driving over the slain, Mrs. Woodhull in her coupe following the rise or the ruin of speculations—in both behold the feminine thirst for power and glory at the expense of somebody else! Not that we object. But we are forever getting new light on the actual woman, and finding out how different she is from the ideal woman in whom the world has believed, as a churchman in the Virgin, for unnumbered years. What gracious illusions we lose by the illumination we will not here pause to consider. We certainly make some gains. It is proved that the actual woman, for instance, has capacities for sound and fury, unpleasant in themselves, but signifying a superfluity of energy seeking some sufficient use. It is proved that she has great ingenuity in transferring the pence of the money-making sex to her own coffers, as witness the feminine—we had almost written the diabolical—arts of the charity-fair and charity-ball and charity-raffle business. It is proved that she has a genius for managing men, as witness the daily history of every household. Now, all these unmistakable talents being misapplied, great waste and discomfort ensue. We have conventions, bazaars for comatose churches, domestic differences as a result. The matches are laid away for safe keeping and handiness in the powder-keg. Every woman who finds an interesting, secure, and honest vocation is enabled thus to provide a safe for the matches and a vault for the powder-keg.

The enterprising firm of Woodhull, Claflin & Co. having, if we may say so, skirmished along the line for some months, proposes to enter the numerous and preternaturally active army of Wall street operators, with the cry of "a fair fight and no quarter." The young women who compose it, sharp, confident, daring, cautious, determined, instant in season and out of season, with the *argot* of "the street" familiar as their mother tongue, and the portents of the financial sky clear as the Great Dipper, certainly come full armed to the encounter. The men who occupy the field will probably give them a civil welcome, and no help. In Wall street every man is for himself and the devil for the hindmost. But these ladies do not intend to *be* hindmost, and if they are, they confess by their defeat that they have deserved the penalty.

We are especially glad to notice this venture. We do not believe that the genius of women is financial, or that Messrs. Woodhull and Company are likely to have many competitors among their own sex. But we are so deafened with demands for the unrestricted activities of women, so pestered with claims for the ballot and for office, that it is pleasant to see a woman do an unexpected and important thing without iteration and reiteration of her right to do it, and of the injustice, the tyranny of society in withholding her. If Woodhull, Claflin & Co. eclipse the reputation of Jay Cooke & Co., or even if they maintain a firm, reputable, and prosperous place among other business houses, they will have done more to enforce respect for the business capacity of women than all the windy suspirations of forced breath that have echoed in the walls of all the conventicles where woman's wrongs have been rehearsed and woman's rights demanded, the last twelvemonth. If they do not—! Admirable journalists, doctors, poets, artists, musicians, lecturers, astronomers, bookkeepers, directors of large establishments, have appeared among women and made themselves a worthy name. We have always welcomed them. Ability, determination, perseverance and courage shall have honor of us always. It is only profane and vain babblings from which we stop our ears.

"When a boy has learned that bottiney means a knowledge of plants," said the excellent Mr. Squeers, "*he goes and knows 'em.*" We commend his philosophy to the attention of the Woman's Rights Association and the editors of the *Revolution*.

THE CONGRESSIONAL TREATMENT OF VIRGINIA.

From the N. Y. Times.

The trials and tribulations of Virginia in its effort to regain admission to the Union do not add to the glory of the reconstruction policy. Their injustice is equalled only by their cruelty—their harshness only by their folly. The State long ago asked to be restored, and laws were on the statute-book providing for its restoration. But Congress withheld the necessary means, and the district commander was powerless in the premises. Then the delay for which Congress alone was responsible was made the pretext for fresh and stern conditions. These were modified at the instance of General Grant, and at the earliest practicable moment the State complied with the requirements of the Reconstruction acts. It ratified a Constitution confessedly "republican in form" and spirit, elected an Executive whose record as a Unionist will bear the strictest investigation, and a Legislature so moderate in its tone that scarcely a single member will suffer from the enforcement of the test supplied by the fourteenth amendment. The organization of the Legislature proceeded under an interpretation of the law rendered by Attorney-General Hoar, and previously sanctioned in the case of South Carolina and other restored States. The Representatives and Senators elect are, as a whole, unobjectionable. And, to complete the story and remove the sole conceivable source of opposition, ex-Governor Wells, the radical candidate in the canvass, declared himself favorable to the admission of the State without loss of time. The declaration was honorable to him as a man and creditable to his sagacity as a politician.

Had Congress been wise, it would in these circumstances have interposed no obstacle whatever to the admission of the State. The President recommended admission, and prompt compliance would have been followed by the happiest results. Instead of that, however, we have witnessed a prolonged, vexatious, unjust, and wanton attempt to reopen the question, and subject the State to tests and torture invented for the occasion. Good faith dictated admission; the State had fulfilled every requirement and was entitled to demand the promised privileges. But a vindictive and violent partisanship has sought to trample on the plighted faith of Congress, and to impose conditions for which there is not the slightest justification. The House remembered its obligations and did what it could to fulfil them. It adopted a measure providing for the unconditional restoration of the State. But the Senate, in obedience to impulses which have done much to weaken its hold upon the respect of the country, nurtured all manner of schemes for keeping the State out of the Union. Contrivances were invented for taking the affairs of the State out of the hands of its people, and placing them under the control of a few worthless adventurers. The aim of the extremists seemed to be, not to restore the Union, but to make reconstruction impossible. They proposed to enforce the test oath in defiance of the national sentiment, which is against it everywhere. They suggested conditions which have no warrant in the temper of the people or the circumstances of the State, whose general characteristics in respect of law and order are as favorable as those of Massachusetts or New York. They endeavored, in a word, to repudiate a solemn contract, to reopen controversies which the law had settled, and to assert pretensions that would render the whole work of reconstruction a fraud and a farce. Fortunately, calmer, wiser, more honorable counsels prevailed. And though the simple act of recognition which the House had sanctioned was not adopted in the original shape, the privosos which have been added really amount to very little. They are ungenerous, perhaps offensive, but there is nothing in them that need further hinder admission, or that should entail upon Virginia any serious inconvenience.

The President is right, then, when he advises the more tolerant Republicans of the House to accept the bill as it goes back from the Senate. There are mischief makers in the House who want but the opportunity to undo what has been done, and to consummate the evil begnn in the Senate. These men would revive the thumbscrew if they dare. The spirit which animates them in other days sanctioned the rack and the faggot. It is important that no chance be given them for the attainment of their purpose. The unconditional admission of Virginia would be most proper. But that being clearly impracticable, the Senate bill in its present shape is preferable to more delay. Let the matter be ended at once if possible.

Mississippi will come next, and by and by Texas. Are they also to experience the torture which Virginia has endured?

THE LATE GOLD CORNER.

From the N. Y. Herald.

That disastrous "black Friday" to the Wall street bull ring on their gold corner, and the parties concerned in blowing up the bubble, are undergoing at Washington a Congressional investigation. On Saturday last Gould and Fisk, of the Erie Company, were before the inquisatorial committee, and the substance of their testimony is that their grand experiment was made up of moonshine and green cheese. Gould, it appears, after a mature consideration of the subject, gave it as his opinion that "all efforts to link the name of the President or Secretary of the Treasury with said gold corner were malicious fabrications; that he believed neither of those officers knew what was going on in Wall street" in the running up of that rascally corner.

Fisk, however, who appears to have been the head devil of the ring, had his own story to tell. In September last the Erie Road was hard up—it was out of everything and was losing money. He saw a chance of making a raise on gold, and he resolved to go in. Gould seconded the motion, for he had seen Corbin, and gave Fisk a letter to Corbin, and that Fisk, after a full consultation or two with Corbin, was assured that he (Corbin) was all right behind the throne. Then there were more conferences with Corbin; and Fisk naively says that while talking with Corbin he felt all right; "but as soon as he was away from him he did not feel so brave, and found himself getting shaky." At last, to remove all doubts, that special messenger Chapin was sent with a letter to the President, then at Washington, in Western Pennsylvania; and with Chapin's despatch that the latter had been delivered and was "all right," the matter was clinched. The running of the gold corner and the grand smash-up, with that famous order from the Treasury Department to "sell four millions," rapidly followed, when Fisk, as he informed the committee, thought it was about time to go round and see that d——d old fool, Corbin." It seems, however, that Corbin, with his cock-and-bull stories of letters from Mrs. Grant, and of his intention to go right on to Washington and make it all right with the President, still managed to pull the wool over the eyes of Fisk and fooled him as a Peter Funk fools a green country gosling. Fisk, moreover, thought that he had been betrayed by Butterfield. In short, from the reports of his testimony, Fisk is still as much befogged and muddled as he was with the collapse of Corbin and his bubble on that fatal "black Friday."

Corbin is the man whose testimony, if truly given, will clear up this business. But where is Corbin? When last heard from he was out in Kentucky, reported sick. Since then, we hear, his whereabouts cannot be learned. It is probable, too, that he may not turn up until this investigation is closed; and as it is apparent that, as the President's brother-in-law, he made himself the convenient instrument of the gold speculators in their scandalous, perilous, and disastrous venture of September last, regardless of truth, honor, and decorum, it would porhaps be as well for him never to show his face again, except as a criminal who, from point to point, carefully feels his way into obscurity and forgetfulness.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY, No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, December 28, 1869.—Notice is hereby given, that the Transfer Books of Wells, Fargo & Company will be CLOSED on the 19th day of JANUARY, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., to enable the Company to ascertain who are owners of the stock of the old Ten Million Capital. The owners of that stock will be entitled to participate in the distribution of assets provided for by the agreement with the Pacific Express Company.

The Transfer Books will be opened on the 22d day of JANUARY, at 10 o'clock A. M., after which time the $5,000,000 new stock will be delivered.

Notice is also given that the Transfer Books of this Company will be CLOSED on the 25th day of JANUARY, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of holding the annual ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Company. The books will be RE-OPENED on the 7th day of FEBRUARY, at 10 o'clock A. M.

12 31 4t7 GEORGE K. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, No. 230 South THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17, 1870.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 230 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia, on THURSDAY, February 3, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., when an Election will be held for Thirteen Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

The Transfer Books will be closed for fifteen days prior to the day of said election.

1 18 14t CHARLES WESTON, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BELVIDERE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

BELVIDERE, N. J., Dec. 8, 1869.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the BELVIDERE MANUFACTURING COMPANY respectively, that assessments amounting to SIXTY PER CENTUM of the capital stock of said company have been made and payment of the same called for on or before the eighth day of February, A. D. 1870, and that payment of such a proportion of all sums of money by them subscribed is called for and demanded from them on or before the said time.

By order of the Board of Directors.

12 28 6w S. SINCERBERD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER,

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1869.—Warrants registered to No. 59,000 will be paid on presentation at this office, interest ceasing from date.

1223 JOS. F. MARCER, City Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., Office, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1869.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 31st instant, and reopened on TUESDAY January 11, 1870.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in CASH, on and after January 17, 1870, to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 31st instant. All payable at this office. All orders for dividend must be witnessed and stamped.

12 22 60t S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. Sold by all druggists.

2 4§ R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESTNUT Street.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of NITROUS OXIDE, OR LAUGHING GAS, And devote their whole time and practice to extracting teeth without pain.

Office, EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets. 11 3§

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 911 WALNUT St. 1 3§

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
26 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.
DUNTON & LUSSON.
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by

DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.

MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.

SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.

PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.

CLARETS.—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines

GIN.—"Meder Swan."

BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets.

Importers of
BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the sale of
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 28 2p§

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
5 28 2p§ Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

INSURANCE.

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESTNUT St.

Assets Jan. 1, '69, $2,677,372'13

CAPITAL.....$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS.....1,083,528·70
PREMIUMS.....1,193,843·43

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $25,788·12. INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker, Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant, Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards, William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea, Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales, Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 3 9

INSURE AT HOME,
IN THE
Penn Mutual Life Insurance
COMPANY.
No. 921 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
ASSETS, $3,000,000.
CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZEN
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
OLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.

Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. (3 18§

JAMES TRAQUAIR.....PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES.....VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN W. HORNOR.....A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS.....SECRETARY

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
2 4§ No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1869.

$200,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$216,000·00
100,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750·00
50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	60,000·00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,950·00
200,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925·00
100,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	102,000·00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,450·00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	23,625·00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270·00
12,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000·00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,900·00
10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500·00
246,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	246,900·00
$1,231,400 Par. Market value, $1,255,270·00 Cost, $1,215,622·27.	
Real Estate	35,000·00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made	323,709·75
Balances due at Agencies:— Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	65,097·25
Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value	2,740·20
Cash in Bank $168,318·38	
Cash in Drawer 972·26	169,291·14
	$1,899,100·04

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William W. Bonlton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Theophilus Paulding,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
John D. Taylor,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
George W. Bernadou,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.
William C. Houston,	

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALE, Assistant Secretary. 1 1

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 805 BROADWAY, corner of Eleventh Street, New York.

CASH CAPITAL.....$150,000
$125,000 deposited with the State of New York as security for policy holders.

LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Secretary.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.
A. R. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner.

PHILADELPHIA REFERENCES.

Thomas T. Tasker, John M. Maris, J. B. Lippincott,
Charles Spencer, William Divine, James Long,
John A. Wright, S. Morris Waln, James Hunter,
Arthur G. Coffin, John B. McCreary. E. H. Worne.

Organized April, 1868. 275 Policies issued first six months; over 2000 in the twelve months following.
All forms of Policies issued on most favorable terms.
Special advantages offered to Clergymen.
A few good agents wanted in city or country. Apply to
JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
SAMUEL POWERS, Special Agent. 4 16§

STRICTLY MUTUAL.
Provident Life and Trust Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.
President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH,
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.
The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 1875

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Capital, $500,000.
Assets.....$2,350,000
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.
OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	John P. White,
S. Morris Waln,	Louis C. Madeira,
John Mason,	Charles W. Cushman.

ARTHUR G COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
CHAS. H. REEVES, Asst. Secretary. 2 1§

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS:

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 25§

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell.
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 2 30§

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. corner of FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full).....$300,000 0
Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1870.....$524,365·15

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Nalbro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John B. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary 2 6§

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The Young Men's Christian Association held a meeting at their hall last evening, Peter B. Simons, Esq., President, in the chair. The hall was crowded.

—The new term of the United States District Court will be commenced on the third Monday in February. Neither the civil nor criminal list will include a large number of cases, and the most of the former will consist of continued revenue cases.

—Preparations are being made to place the iron roof on the bonded warehouse at Second and Gold streets. When it is completed, the building will be speedily put in a condition for occupancy.

—Last evening the Finance Committee of Councils discussed the ordinance making an appropriation to the School Controllers. The committee discussed the question of an increase of salaries, and heard an argument in its favor by Mr. Riche, but did not dispose finally of the bill.

—The members of the Order of St. Crispin (shoemakers on ladies' work), now on a strike, assembled on Dock street, above Walnut, yesterday morning, to receive the amount allotted to them weekly, which is paid by a committee of the Order. The sum given is regulated by the number of persons dependent upon the striking member.

—Mr. John T. Riley, victualler, well known in this city, died yesterday morning. He served in the late war, in the 19th Regiment, as a private for three months, and in the 90th, as Lieutenant and Captain, under Colonel Lyle. His military record was good. He fought in numerous battles in Virginia, and was a prisoner in Richmond for several months. Mr. Riley was an active member of the Democratic party. Four years ago he was nominated for Clerk of the Common Pleas, but his competitor, Mr. Wolbert, was elected by a small majority.

—A meeting of those favorable to the abolition of capital punishment was held last evening in the hall of the Mercantile Library, on Tenth street, above Chesnut. Hon Eli K. Price presided. He introduced Mr. M. H. Bovee, who, in addressing the audience, asserted that since the abolition of capital punishment by Michigan, Rhode Island, and Wisconsin, the crime of murder had in those States decreased. John I. Rogers, Esq., then made a short address; and at the close of the meeting a petition for the abolishing of capital punishment was circulated for signatures.

—A meeting was held last evening by the Temperance Blessing, at the Assembly Building, Tenth and Chesnut streets, to make arrangements for a series of temperance meetings to be held on the 22d of February next. Rev. Mr. Torrence officiated in prayer, after which the object of the meeting was stated by Mr. Heritage, who submitted a series of resolutions, providing for the appointment of a committee to draft a circular to be sent to all the clergymen of the city and the presidents or heads of various temperance societies, urging upon them renewed efforts in favor of total abstinence, and requesting meetings to be held by the churches and societies on the 22d of February next. The resolutions were adopted.

—The committees selected to try the contests to the seats of the sitting members in Select Council, from the Twenty-fifth and the Eighth wards, met yesterday afternoon in Select Council chamber. The Twenty-fifth ward case was first taken up, wherein Thomas C. Evans is the contestant and Samuel L. Snyder is the respondent. The committee was presided over by William F. Smith. James Lynd and J. Alexander Simpson, Esqs., appeared as counsel for the contestant, and George Bull and Richard Ludlow, Esqs., for the respondent. After the reading of the petition, Mr. Bull moved to quash it on the ground that it was not filed within ten days after the organization of Councils, as required by the act of Assembly, Councils having organized on January 3d, and the petition being filed on the 13th day of the month. The committee, after half a minute's consultation, overruled the motion to quash.

Mr. Bull then moved to strike out the specifications charging that in certain division more votes are counted for respondent than he received; that the numbers of votes in the return were not written out in words, but were simply in figures; that a certain number of votes were cast for John B. Gallagher other than he received; and that certain votes were received and counted for respondent that were not legal. He based his motion on the ground that they were irrelevant, as they did not show how the number of votes cast were to be determined; that John B. Gallagher was not the party complaining; that there was no allegation that the omission of the number of votes cast, written out in words, was fraudulent; and, finally, that the persons who were said to be unqualified voters, it should have been alleged, were not registered voters, as the registry was *prima facie* evidence of a person's right to vote.

The motion was sustained as to the striking out of the specification relating to the omission to write out the number of votes cast, and overruled as to the balance.

Mr. Bull then filed the answers of the respondent, which formerly denied all the allegations contained in the petition.

The returns and papers of the Twenty-fifth ward were then produced from the office of the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas.

The returns from all the divisions in the ward footed up as follows:—Samuel L. Snyder, 1153; Thomas C. Evans, 1070; John B. Gallagher, 334.

The tally list showed in the Fourth division 8 more votes for Mr. Evans than he was credited with on the return, which would make his vote 1078. The case was then continued until to-morrow, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The Eighth ward case was then taken up, Thomas A. Barlow presiding over the committee.

The contestant, H. Brinton Coxe, appeared, with Robert E. Randall and Isaac Gerhart, Esqs., as his counsel, and the respondent, Alexander H. Hodgdon, with J. Alexander Simpson, Esq., as his counsel.

The motion being to quash the petition, Mr. Simpson maintained that it was defective from beginning to end, as it was vague and uncertain, too imprecise, contained matters asserted on the "best knowledge" of petitioners, not alleged as facts, and other irregularities, and, as it repeated itself in separate specifications, it was open to the objection of duplicity; and further, that it did not charge any change of votes or fraud that affected contestant.

Mr. Randall replied at length in support of the petitioners, and maintained that the committee having been drawn and organized, could under the Act of Consolidation, entertain no motion to quash, but were bound to proceed to the trial of the subject matter of the petition as they were sworn to do, unless sooner dissolved.

Mr. Gerhart followed, denying the jurisdiction of the committee over this question, but granting that they had jurisdiction, they then would sit upon this case as a court, sitting to determine a demurrer to the petition, and it is a cardinal principal of law that one who demurs to a document admits all its facts, though of late courts have followed the liberal rule of allowing those against whom they have decided a demurrer to withdraw the demurrer and plead over. He then argued that the reasons set up to maintain the motion to quash are so vague and incongruous in themselves as not to entitle them to attention, and the whole of his opponent's argument was based upon an assumption of facts, which there was nothing to show existed.

Mr. Simpson closed the argument, re-affirming his position, and stating that if this case progresses to a hearing, he would prove worse frauds in the First division of this ward than ever have yet been proven in the courts.

The committee then retired for consultation, and in a few minutes returning, announced that they had decided to overrule the motion to quash.

On motion of Mr. Randall, a subpœna was issued to bring in the returns of the Eighth ward, from the office of the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Adjourned.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 121⅛.

—"White Hair," chief of the Great and Little Osage Indians, is dead.

—Mr. Corbin, the President's brother-in-law, announces that he is ill in New York with the rheumatism.

—Mr. Wilson offered in the Senate yesterday a resolution granting $2000 per annum as a pension to Mrs. Lincoln.

—A boy was burned to death during a fire in Wall street, N. Y., last evening, and his parents were severely injured.

—It is claimed by the friends of the President that he did not receive Fisk & Gould's agent when he was at Washington, Pa., last summer.

—An accident occurred on the Watertown, Rome, and Ogdensburg Railroad last evening. One passenger was killed and a number injured.

—The Senate Virginia bill was considered in the House yesterday, and passed by a vote of 136 to 57. In Richmond the news was received with much delight.

—An export duty of four cents per pound has been imposed on coffee by the Provisional Government of Hayti. The new crop promises to be very bountiful.

—The fire at Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine works at Bridgeport, Conn., on Friday night, did but inconsiderable damage, and the loss is fully covered by insurance.

—With a view to rescue him from arrest, the friends of a pickpocket raised an alarm of fire in a Boston theatre on Sunday night. The panic which ensued was calmed before any serious harm was done.

—In the House yesterday the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill was reported. It appropriates $19,203,097. A report of the General of the Army, stating that the military officers inquiring into the eligibility of the members of the Georgia Legislature were doing so as a board outside of the Legislature, to assist General Terry, was referred to the Reconstruction Committee. The Senate substitute for the Virginia bill was taken up, and after discussion concurred in by a strict party vote, all the Republicans voting for it. It now goes to the President.

Foreign Affairs.

—Cardinal Rauscher's protest against Papal infallibility has been printed in Munich.

—The ship King Lear, from Cardiff for Hong Kong, foundered off the English coast, and thirty lives were lost.

THE INCOME TAX.

To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph.

Your remarks in a recent issue of THE TELEGRAPH regarding the popular feeling against the income tax is eminently correct. It is amazing that the press does not allude to this tax, in its unpopularity, more constantly and persistently. Still more surprising that our Congressional representatives manifest so much indifference as to its immediate repeal, or at least to its discontinuance at the time of its limitation.

Without referring to its tyranny, despotism, and bold and unblushing exposure of private and sacred rights, I will only endorse your assertion, that if it is *not immediately repealed* thousands of votes will be lost to the Republican party, and, should it be continued after its limitation, thousands of votes more. Of my own knowledge I could name quite a number of good, sound Republicans who did not vote at the last election, and who have, over and over again, asserted they would not while this abominable law was in existence. I am a Republican; was with the party from its first organization; but I did not vote for the party last fall, *and most positively will not again*, until this obnoxious and tyrannical law is repealed. I am not alone. A more despotic assumption of power was never heard of in a free government. If tyranny and exposure of sacred rights is to be the key note, we may as well live under a monarchy. Humanly speaking, as sure as the sun shines from a cloudless sky will this law defeat the party. Wisdom on the part of our legislators would suggest an immediate repeal. Will they listen to its voice? What right has our Government, formed for protection, to injure a single individual by an exposure of his private affairs, for more than one has been thus injured, individuals of honor and integrity? What right has it to give permission for a publication of its list? Exasperation is deep and loud. Patience is exhausted, patriotism is disgusted, and confidence lost. A change will be sought, and had, too. Mark the signs of the times.

As a journalist you receive full credit for your editorials on the subject. Follow it up, and the future will prove your wisdom, and foresight, and correct judgment. M.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 24, 1870.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)

PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon, the best and cheapest in the market.

W. A. WELTON,
2 17 No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 543 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid complex roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Care, promptness, certainty! One price! Call! Examine! Judge!

Agents wanted for interior counties.
4 28tf JOSEPH LEEDS, Principal.

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies, No. 46 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	7 16	MOON RISES	1 24
SUN SETS	5 09	HIGH WATER	8 16

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

D. C. McCAMMON, J. PRICE WETHERILL, GEORGE N. ALLEN, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Bellona	London	New York	Jan. 1
Santiago de Cuba	Havre	New York	Jan. 6
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 11
Denmark	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 12
Colorado	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 12
City of Antwerp	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 13
Peruvian	Liverpool	Portland	Jan. 13

FOR EUROPE.

City of Boston	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 25
Calabria	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 26
Nevada	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 26
Marathon	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 27
Denmark	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 29
Bellona	New York	London	Jan. 29
Weser	New York	Bremen	Jan. 29
India	New York	Glasgow	Jan. 29
City of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 29
Colorado	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 2
Russia	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 2
Palmyra	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 3
Virginia	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 5
City of London	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 5
Etna	New York	Liverpool via H.	Feb. 8
C. of Washington	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 12

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Morro Castle	New York	Havana via Nas	Jan. 27
Tonawanda	Philadelphia	Savannah	Jan. 29
Cortes	New York	New Orleans	Jan. 29
Mississippi	New York	New Orleans	Jan. 29
Yazoo	Philadelphia	New Orleans	Feb. 1
Crescent City	New York	New Orleans	Feb. 5

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Roman, Baker, 48 hours from Boston, with mdse. to Henry Winsor & Co. Passengers—Hon. Joseph Allison, Messrs. John Hanna, G. Ely, W. Furgeson, F. Johnson, T. Ivermee. Off the Capes, saw a bark coming in; off Morris Liston's, bark Mary C. Fox, from Sagua; off Reedy Island, a foreign bark bound up. Capt. Baker reports that the buoy on the upper end of Joe Flogger has been gone a month.

Steamship Hunter, Harding, 36 hours from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co. At 10 A. M. yesterday was boarded by a boat from the British ship-of-war Monarch (with the Peabody remains), wanting to know the bearings of Block Island; gave them the bearings of Montauk, which was NE. by E. 60 miles distant; the U. S. corvette Plymouth was in company.

Schr W. E. Leggett, Porter, from New York, with iron.

Schr G. C. Morris, Artis, from Boston, with mdse.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Yazoo, Catharine, for Philadelphia via Havana, sailed from Southwest Pass 17th inst.

Steamer Rattlesnake, hence, at Norwich 21st inst.

Bark Com. Dupont, Matthews, cleared at Havana 15th inst., for a port north of Hatteras.

Bark Heroine, Mayo, hence for New Orleans, was at Southwest Pass 6 P. M, 18th inst.

Bark Helen Angier, Staples, cleared at Havana 15th inst. for Zaza, to load for a port north of Hatteras.

Brig John Byer, Lewis, cleared at Havana 15th inst. for Sagua, to load for a port north of Hatteras.

Brigs Clio, Marsh, and Caprera, Blanchard, sailed from Matanzas 14th inst. for a port north of Hatteras.

Schr Adelia, Trafton, from St. John, N. B., for Philadelphia, sailed from Holmes' Hole P. M. 20th instant.

Schr Martha Maria, Dean, cleared at Havana 15th inst. for Cardenas, to load for a port north of Hatteras.

Schr Joseph Seger, Ellis, sailed from Matanzas 14th inst., for a port north of Hatteras.

Schr J. W. Wilson, hence, at Charleston 22d inst.

Schr E. Sinnickson, Winsmore, at Charleston 22d inst., from Wilmington, Del.

Schrs Admiral, Steelman, and Stephen Morris, Seaman, for Philadelphia, were loading at Savannah 20th inst.

Schrs L. & M. Reed, Steelman, loading for Providence, and E. J. Heraty, Meredith, destination unknown, were at New Castle, Del., 20th inst.

Schr Mary R. Somers, Somers, from Mobile, at Boston 23d inst.

Schr W. W. Pharo, hence, for Salem, at Holmes' Hole A. M. 22d inst., and sailed again.

Schrs A. M. Aldridge, Fish; Geo. Nevinger, Hickman; J. P. Weaver, Nunes; M. E. Coyne, Facemire; and L. P. Pharo, Collins, hence, at New York 22d instant.

Schrs Hazleton, Gardner, for Somerset; R. G. Whilden, Fennimore, for Lynn; and Lady Franklin, Olsen, for Gloucester, all from Philadelphia, at New York 22d inst.

Schr Samuel Castner, Jr., Robinson, was loading at Cienfuegos 3d inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Information has been received that the breakwater works forming the Port of Oran, on the coast of Algeria, Mediterranean, have been entirely destroyed by a storm, and that the port at present affords no shelter to shipping.

The scattered fragments of the breakwater are also now a source of danger in the anchorage.

Mariners are cautioned accordingly.

By order. W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman,
Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., Dec. 31, 1869.

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFE

J. WATSON & SON, Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFE STORE NO. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

8 23 A few doors above Chesnut st., Phila

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

DAVIS' CELEBRATED HAMS,

JUST RECEIVED.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.,
No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in PROVISIONS, OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS, FOR FAMILY USE.
TERRAPINS $16 PER DOZEN. 23

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT FOR THE SALE OF REVENUE STAMPS, No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.

CENTRAL OFFICE, No. 105 S. FIFTH STREET, (Two doors below Chesnut street),

ESTABLISHED 1862.

The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agencies.

The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply, we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express) all orders immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.

United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in payment.

Any information regarding the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue cheerfully and gratuitously furnished.

Revenue Stamps printed upon Drafts, Checks, Receipts, etc.

The following rates of commission are allowed on Stamps and Stamped Paper:—

On $25 and upwards..... 2 per cent.
" 100 " ..... 3 "
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Address all orders, etc., to STAMP AGENCY,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc. No. 232 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 41 stuwf

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO. DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS. WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE. WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED. 802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Ladies' and Gents' Watches AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,
Of the most celebrated makers.
FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES
In 14 and 18 karat.
DIAMOND and other Jewelry of the latest designs. Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coi Solid Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery Plated Ware, etc. 11 5 fmwf

ESTABLISHED 1828.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and FANCY GOOD
G. W. RUSSELL,
NO. 18 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA

HOWARD WATCHES.
THE FINE AMERICAN WATCH AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES BY
ALEXANDER R. HARPER,
Successor to John M. Harper, Agent for the Howard Watch.
No. 308 CHESNUT STREET,
1 19 2m SECOND STORY.

RICH JEWELRY.
JOHN BRENNAN
DIAMOND DEALER AND JEWELLER,
NO. 13 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,
8 2 mwf 9mrp PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO
Wholesale Dealers in WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Street
3 26 Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

JAMES & LEE,
No 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,
SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LAMB,
Are now receiving a large assortment of all the New Styles of
FANCY CASSIMERES
And Standard Makes of Doeskins and Beaver Cloths,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 1 28m

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds, Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 15 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets, PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, also, Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 4 30

GIRARD TUBE WORKS.
JOHN H. MURPHY & BROS.
Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Pipe, Etc.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
WORKS, TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.
OFFICE, [41
No. 42 North FIFTH Street.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1795.
A. S. ROBINSON,
FRENCH PLATE LOOKING-GLASSES, ENGRAVINGS, BEAUTIFUL CHROMOS, PAINTINGS,
Manufacturer of all kinds of LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES,
NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
8 15 Fifth door above the Continental, Phila.

TO ALL WANTING FARMS IN A LOCALITY Exempt from Fevers, and Lung Complaints.—To Farmers, Horticulturists, Mechanics, Capitalists, Gentlemen of Leisure, Invalids, and all wanting a homestead in a climate of unsurpassed salubrity, exempt from the rigors of a Northern winter, and in close connection with the commercial centres of the South. Few if any sections offer such a combination of inducements as the town of Aiken, S. C., and its vicinity for a desirable and permanent home. A pamphlet of 84 pages now ready, containing a description of the climate, soils, and the nature of the products in the vicinity of Aiken, especially fruit, cereals, cotton, corn, vegetables, etc., including extracts from letters of distinguished visitors, correspondents, action of town councils inviting emigrants, etc., to which is added a descriptive list of property for sale, including improved farms, orchards, vineyards, water powers, kaolin deposits, unimproved lands, and town residences. For sale by E. J. C. WOOD, Real Estate Agent, Aiken, S. C. The book will be sent by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents. Address J. C. DERBY, Publisher, P. O. Box No. 1439, New York, until 1st of February, after that date at Aiken, S. C. 1 17 3m

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP LINE FOR NEW YORK.
RUNNING REGULARLY EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT NOON, would call attention of shippers to this
SPECIAL NOTICE.
Great Reduction of Rates.
On opening of Spring Navigation the steamers of this line will run DAILY, at 5 cents per 100 lbs., 3 cents per foot, or ½ cent per gallon, ship's option.
JOHN F. OHL,
No. 19 NORTH WHARVES.
N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc. etc. 2 26

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Boston, via Halifax, Tuesday, Jan. 25, 12 Noon.
City of Antwerp, Saturday, Jan. 29, at 1 P. M.
City of London, Saturday, Feb. 5, at 9 A. M.
Etna, via Halifax, Tuesday, Feb. 8, at 11 A. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, Feb. 12, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices,
J. O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.
PRICE OF PASSAGE in gold (including wine).
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$85
TO PARIS.
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin.....$145 | Second Cabin.....$85
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.
For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams Express Company, to H. L. LEAF,
1 27 No. 220 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE. THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
EVERY SATURDAY
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insured at the lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk 6 1

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.—STEAM BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON.
THE SCREW STEAMERS OF THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD run regularly between New York, Bremen, and Southampton, carrying the United States, English, and Continental mails.
FROM BREMEN.....EVERY SATURDAY
FROM SOUTHAMPTON.....EVERY TUESDAY
FROM NEW YORK.....EVERY SATURDAY
Price of Passage from New York to Bremen, London, Havre, and Southampton:—
First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $30, Gold.
From Bremen to New York:—
First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $40, Gold.
These vessels take Freight to London and Hull, for which through bills of lading are signed.
An experienced surgeon is attached to each vessel.
All letters must pass through the Post Office.
No Bills of Lading but those of the Company will be signed. Bills of Lading will positively not be delivered before goods are cleared at the Custom House.
Specie taken to Havre, Southampton, and Bremen at the lowest rates. For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO.,
1 17 No. 68 BROAD Street, N. Y.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.
The business of these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to
W. M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 26 No. 132 South Wharves.

FROM CHARLESTON TO FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH.—TRI-WEEKLY LINE.
The following steamers will leave Charleston for Florida, via Savannah, three times a week, after arrival of the New York steamships and the Northeastern Railroad train:—
PILOT BOY (Inland Route), every SUNDAY MORNING at 8 o'clock.
DICTATOR, every TUESDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.
CITY POINT, every FRIDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.
Through tickets to be had of all Charleston and Savannah Steamship Line Agencies in New York.
J. D. AIKEN & CO., Agents at Charleston.
L. J. GUILMARTIN & CO., Agents at Savannah.
1 4

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.—UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Regular Mail Steamers sailing on the 23d of every month:—
MERRIMACK, Captain Wier.
SOUTH AMERICA, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh.
NORTH AMERICA, Captain G. B. Slocum.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning.
For engagements of freight or passage apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
1 4 No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT. THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. on SATURDAYS.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, Gager.
MARIPOSA, Kemble.
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile, and Galveston at through rates. Cabin passage, $50.
For passage (first and second class) or freight apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
1 4 No. 86 WEST Street.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.—ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., sailing regularly EVERY THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORO CASTLE, Captain R. Adam.
COLUMBIA, Captain E. Van Sice.
EAGLE, Captain M. R. Greene.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
1 4 No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia.
DEALER IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2 26 Also, WOOL SACKS.

SAMUEL SMITH & CO., No. 4 S. SEVENTH Street, STEAM AND GAS FITTERS AND PLUMBERS, Tube, Fittings, and Brass Work constantly on hand.
All work promptly attended to.
Galvanized Tube for Cemetery Lots furnished. 11

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
109 CHURCH Street (City Stores.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN BEAUTY PERSONIFIED AS "The Nine Muses," BY JOSEPH FAGNANI.
NOW ON EXHIBITION AT EARLES' GALLERIES AND LOOKING GLASS WAREROOMS,
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET.
ADMITTANCE, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. 1 22 7t

LAURA KEENE'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8.
SECOND AND LAST WEEK BUT ONE of the gifted young lyric artiste and favorite, MISS SUSAN GALTON,
AND COMIC ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.
First time in America of Offenbach's THE LITTLE DUCHESS.
The Little Duchess.....MISS SUSAN GALTON
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MR. THOS. WHIFFEN.
SATURDAY—SUSAN GALTON MATINEE.
Seats secured six days in advance.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, N. E. COR. NINTH and WALNUT Streets.—Begins at ½ to 8.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Jan. 25,
THE YOUNG VOLUNTEERS VICTORIOUS.
Last Night but four of the highly successful ROMANTIC MILITARY DRAMA,
In four acts, by Watts Phillips, Esq., entitled NOT GUILTY,
THE YOUNG VOLUNTEER CORPS and BECK'S PHILADELPHIA BAND, No. 1, Are specially engaged.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON AND NIGHT will be presented—LONDON, OR, LIGHTS AND SHADOWS OF THE GREAT CITY.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ½ to 8.
First week of the Eminent Artist, MR. JOHN BROUGHAM.
MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS, Brougham's Comedy, in Five Acts, PLAYING WITH FIRE.
JOHN BROUGHAM.....as.....DR. SAVAGE
Aided by the full Company
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF JOHN BROUGHAM.
In Rehearsal—Brougham's MERCHANT OF VENICE.
Seats secured six days in advance. 1 24 2t

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE. OPEN THE YEAR ROUND. EVERY EVENING.—MADAME SENYEAH, FEMALE GYMNAST, Brown and Sandford, Gymnasts, Miss Jennie Benson, Mr. Chas. Rien, Mr. Thos. Winnett, NATHALIE, THE MILKMAID OF SWITZERLAND, Mad'lle De Rosa, Lapo, etc.
Matinee on SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock.

THE TALE OF THE DOLPHIN—A TRIP from Beverly to Long Branch, through the Raging Canal, in the sail boat "Dolphin."

Illustrated by over THIRTY SILHOUETTES,
Done in the very Blackest style of the Art, accompanied by a talk, Descriptive and Nondescriptive, by D. SCATTERGOOD,
Formerly Series Editor of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, in the Lecture Room of the NEW MERCANTILE LIBRARY, TENT

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1870.

VIRGINIA REDIVIVUS.

CONTRARY to general expectation, the House of Representatives yesterday afternoon concurred in the Senate substitute for the bill restoring Virginia to representation in Congress, by a vote of 136 yeas to 57 nays, the party lines being strictly drawn, and every Democratic member arraying himself against the measure. Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, and Mr. Farnsworth, of Illinois, the champions of unconditional admission, were in the most compliant mood, each of them denouncing the Senate proposition in round terms, but each of them coming squarely up to the scratch and voting at the dictation of General Butler. The latter gentleman appeared to enjoy their discomfiture immensely, and in his cool and deliberate way embraced the first opportunity presented to make an onslaught. "Which side of the house is that?" inquired Butler of Bingham, when the latter expressed a desire to give some enlightenment to the gentlemen on "his own side of the House;" and forthwith the triangular fight commenced, and was followed up with a bandying of "vulgarity," "assumption," "fool," "murderer," and such choice parliamentary insinuations, either direct or by implication. The House was hugely entertained by the tilt, and gave the combatants full swing and unlimited indulgence. When the unseemly exhibition of bitterness and hate was at an end, the members proceeded to the work they had in hand, and every Republican vote was recorded in favor of readmitting Virginia tied hand and foot, while every Democratic vote was recorded in opposition.

There can be no doubt that the President will give his ready, although not cordial, assent to the bill as it has passed both houses. He has within a few days past expressed himself as preferring to see the Old Dominion restored to her place in the Union without any proscriptive conditions imposed upon her; but as being so anxious to see her restored without further vexation and delay, that he would not withhold his assent from the Senate substitute, in case it should pass the House. Some of the conditions under which Virginia is restored to representation in Congress, as we have already contended, are as necessary as they are stringent, to prevent all chance of such an exhibition of bad faith on the part of her people as has been given by those of Georgia; but the obnoxious test-oaths to which all the State officers are required to subscribe are as useless as they are humiliating, and can only be productive of hostility between the two races and perjury on the part of unscrupulous and ambitious ex-Rebels.

But, even with this cloud hanging over her, the future prospect of the Old Dominion is infinitely brighter than her past record. She will lose a measure of her fair *prestige* as "the mother of Presidents," but she has also been purged of the deep and damning disgrace of being the breeding pen of the slave oligarchy. Under the new *regime*, a wiser system of agriculture, a zealous endeavor to open up her great natural resources, and an honest fulfilment of her pledges to her own people and to the country at large, will ensure to Virginia a career both noble and prosperous, a career that will not put to shame her sons when they contrast it with her history in the past. Justice is a nobler heritage than power, and the breeding and bartering of human chattels a greater shame than temporary weakness. In due time the liberal sentiment of the country will have taken such strides as to demand the unconditional repeal of all the obnoxious and useless conditions that have been imposed upon Virginia and her sister States of the South, and there will remain in force only the guarantees which are as honorable to them as they are essential to the safety of the nation.

OUR NEXT PRESIDENT.

WE always liked Geary, "Governor Geary," as Bergner's sheet calls him, or the "Gory Geary," as the New York *World* sanguinarily suggests his astounding military exploits, or as Dr. Gihon once said, standing in awful reverence before his portrait in the Capitol, the "God-like Geary." All these terms admit of fine alliteration, and could be brought out with stunning effect on electioneering transparencies.

The Gory, God-like Governor Geary has been nominated for the Presidency by a deputation of four gentlemen from the interior who called upon him last week. Need we say that the G. G. G. Geary accepted? He did. He three times stroked his Rubensesque beard, thrice he smiled, then attentively regarding his magnificent form in the Gubernatorial shaving-glass, he murmured, "Gentlemen, you flatter me, but I— accept. See Brewster and ask him to write a letter of acceptance, couched in choice English." The four gentlemen from the interior then withdrew to the Secretary's room, called for pen and paper, wrote four applications for appointments as Notaries Public, and returned to the bosoms of their families.

We always liked Geary; the readers of THE TELEGRAPH know that we always liked Geary. We were among the few that first gave him the credit of, single-handed and alone, winning the "battle above the clouds," and planting the flag on the topmost peak of Lookout Mountain. We were also the first to endorse his claim to winning the victories of Antietam, Gettysburg, Vicksburg, and Appomattox Court House—victories which McClellan, Meade, and Grant sought to wrest from the Gory, God-like Governor Geary. We were also among the few who were friendly enough to give him advice—advice which, for the reputation of the Republican party, we regret he did not accept. We also advised him not to permit his reverence for the truth to carry him so far as never to use it, for the truth can be employed occasionally with effect. Of course, we never imagined that he could reform altogether his predilection for want of veracity, but we weakly believed that he might measurably overcome the habit. We regret to say he has not done so, and that he still calls black white and white black. This habit is a little confusing to his friends, but still idiosyncrasies in great men must be pardoned.

We want the Governor and the friends of the Governor to bear witness that we endorse him for the Presidency. Our first choice was Mrs. Cady Stanton, but she has already the *Revolution* to look after, and she must give place to Geary.

We even go further, knowing that we cannot fare worse. We nominate Dr. Gihon for Vice-President. Geary would be nothing without Gihon. Geary will emphatically declare that black is white, and Gihon will swear to it. These noble soldiers, patriots, and statesmen must not be separated. As Governor they are one, as President let them not be divided. We unfurl our banner and nominate

For President—JOHN W. GEARY.

For Vice-President—JOHN H. GIHON.

And now we want to be appointed a Notary Public.

THE HOE PRESS.

WHILE the propriety and expediency of extending patents beyond the term for which they are originally granted may be disputed in the majority of instances, there are occasions when such extension is but a simple act of justice to men who have conferred inestimable benefits on their fellows: The editors and publishers of newspapers know well what are the benefits that have resulted and that will result from the invention of the rotary printing press by Colonel Richard M. Hoe, and they also know that he has never received that pecuniary reward that the great value of the invention to mankind entitles him. Before the rotary press was perfected four thousand sheets per hour was considered the maximum speed that it was possible to attain, and all hope of exceeding this was abandoned both in the United States and Europe. Hoe, however, applied a perfectly new principle, and by producing a press that was capable of printing twenty-four thousand impressions per hour, he gave an impetus to the business of newspaper publishing that ought to be appreciated by all who are able to understand the importance and value of a rapid dissemination of intelligence in a country like this. The Hoe press was not merely an improvement on former machines, but it was a new invention, that, like the telegraph and the steam engine, was destined to have a most powerful influence on human affairs. The public has only commenced to reap the benefits of Colonel Hoe's labors, while he has scarcely derived any profit whatever from them. His patent was for twenty years, but he had scarcely succeeded in bringing his press into notice when the rebellion broke out, and for a period of seven years his business was brought to a stand still, and in the United States at the present day there are not more than about seventy-five of Hoe's rotary presses now in operation. Nearly all of the publishers and printers of the United States are of the opinion that, under these circumstances, Colonel Hoe is justly entitled to the extension of ten years that he asks for his patent. Those who endorse his claim are the ones who are interested pecuniarily in the lapse of the patent, for by that means the price of the presses will of course be reduced; but it is thought that there is due to Colonel Hoe far more than he has ever yet received for his invention, and that the country owes him something that it ought to repay. Last month the House of Representatives refused to extend Colonel Hoe's patent, but it is thought that the refusal was made under a misapprehension of all the facts of the case; and that there is now a disposition in both branches of Congress to give the matter a favorable consideration. We hope that Congress will give the case of Colonel Hoe that attention it deserves, and grant the extension he asks.

THE ingenuous statement of James Fisk, Jr., before the Congressional Committee with regard to the famous gold "corner" of September proves two or three things of interest to the public. In the first place, it is shown very conclusively out of the mouth of the said Fisk that he is by no means as brilliant a financier as he would have the world imagine; in the second place, it demonstrates the fact that President Grant had nothing at all to do with the affair; and thirdly, Fisk, Jr., with the naivete of a young man just from the country, convicts himself of having been the pliant tool in the hands of Corbin, the brother-in-law of the President, who made use of his supposed influence at the White House to blind the eyes of the innocent Fisk and the greater part of those proverbially sharp gentlemen known as the "bulls" and "bears" of Wall street. Corbin, for his part, is disposed to fight shy of the committee, and in answer to two other calls for his presence in Washington, he puts in the plea that he is suffering from the rheumatism, and therefore cannot come. The committee are determined to have him, however, and if he cannot be obtained by fair means, the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives will be sent after him to conduct him to Washington, in spite of his rheumatism. Fisk represents Corbin to be a sly old fox, who understands the art of holding his tongue, and there is scarcely any probability that his testimony will prove as amusing reading as that of Prince Erie. What the public are particularly interested in is to know how far any of the Government officials were implicated in the "corner," and Mr. Corbin will be required to tell exactly what his transactions with his White House relatives were. Thus far the testimony implicates nobody but General Butterfield, and shows that the President is a sufferer from having too large a circle of relatives who are anxious to make something out of his elevation.

YESTERDAY the question of granting a pension to Mrs. Lincoln came up again in the National Senate by Mr. Wilson introducing a resolution granting her $2000 per annum from the date of President Lincoln's death. This is a material reduction from the $5000 per annum which the Senate refused to grant last session, and we hope that it will be reported favorably by the Committee on Pensions, and receive the favorable consideration of both branches of Congress. Mrs. Lincoln was not popular during her residence in the White House, and we think it likely that she deserves all the dislike that she incurred. Since the death of her husband, too, her conduct has not been such as to do away with the feeling against her, and so far as her own merits are concerned, there is no reason why Congress should do anything to relieve her pecuniary embarrassments. But it should always be remembered that she was the wife of Abraham Lincoln, and that she has the care and education of his children imposed upon her. Mr. Lincoln's services and the manner of his death place obligations on this nation that can be recognized in no better way than by providing his family with a competence. The sum proposed by Mr. Wilson as a pension for Mrs. Lincoln is not a large one under the circumstances, and it ought to be granted by Congress without further cavil.

MR. SAMUEL G. TURNER, of Luzerne, yesterday made an attempt in the State Senate to have the franking privilege restored, but we are happy to state that, in a momentary fit of virtue, the Legislature refused to grant his desires. The Senate indeed did pass Mr. Turner's bill repealing the law of 1869, but at a later hour it resolved to recall it from the House. The House, however, refused to send it back and defeated it, and also a resolution offered by Mr. J. W. Keene, also of Luzerne to grant the franking privilege to members in sums not exceeding ten cents on any one package. The two members from Luzerne, who attempted to have the franking nuisance restored are, we are pleased to know, shining lights of the Democracy, who are, by this commendable action of the Legislature, deprived of the means of circulating campaign documents among the inhabitants of the pleasant vale of Wyoming, and who will now either have to pay postage on their speeches or leave their constituents in blissful ignorance of their performances in that line.

THE OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THERE is a very marked discrepancy in the number of officers of the army and navy in proportion to the force which they command, as the following tabular statement will show:—

NAVY.

Commanding Line Officers of the Navy, with their Rank and Assimilated Rank with the Army—basis of Naval force, 10,000 men.

Naval rank.	Active list.	Retired list.	Total No.	Assimil'd rank in the army.
Admiral	1	..	1	General.
Vice-Admiral	1	..	1	Lieut.-General.
Rear-Admiral	10	18	28	Major-General.
Commodore	25	54	79	Brig.-General.
Captain	50	27	77	Colonel.
Commander	90	16	106	Lieut.-Colonel.
Lieut.-Comm'der	180	5	185	Major.
Total	357	120	477	

ARMY.

Commanding Line Officers of the Army, with their Rank and Assimilated Rank of the Navy—basis of Army force, 50,000 men.

Army rank.	Active list.	Retired list.	Total No.	Assimil'd rank in the navy.
General	1	..	1	Admiral.
Lieut.-General	1	..	1	Vice-Admiral.
Major-General	5	5	10	Rear-Admiral.
Brigadier-General	10	4	14	Commodore.
Colonel	60	29	89	Captain.
Lieut.-Colonel	60	13	73	Commander.
Major	90	27	117	Lieut.-Com'der
Total	227	78	305	

The above tables are compiled from the navy and army registers for the year 1869, and show the relative number of commanding officers, with their rank, in the two branches of the public service. For the purpose of comparison we have estimated, as a basis, the naval force at 10,000 men, and the army force at 50,000 men.

The total commanding officers in the army are 305—one officer in the army representing 164 26-61 men. The total number of commanding officers in the navy are 477, one commanding officer in the navy representing only 20 460-477 men. Of the 477 commanding officers in the navy 109 of them rank above or with Brigadier-General in the army. The army, with a force of 50,000 men, has twenty-six general officers. The navy, with a force of 10,000 men, has 109 general officers. This is in the proportion to the number of men employed of 21 19-26 general officers in the navy to one general officer in the army.

The following table will show the proportion of each grade of officers to men in the two branches of the public service:—

Navy Basis, 10,000 Men.

Navy Rank.	Corresponding Army Rank.	Ratio of Officers to Men in Navy.
Admiral	General	1 to 10,000
Vice-Admiral	Lieut.-General	1 to 10,000
Rear-Admiral	Major-General	1 to 357 1-7
Commodore	Brig.-General	1 to 126 36-79
Captain	Colonel	1 to 130
Commander	Lieut.-Colonel	1 to 94 18-53
Lieut. Comman'r.	Major	1 to 54⅝

Army Basis, 50,000 Men.

Army Rank.	Corresponding Naval Rank.	Ratio of Officers to Men in Army.
General	Admiral	1 to 50,000
Lieut.-General	Vice-Admiral	1 to 50,000
Major-General	Rear-Admiral	1 to 5,000
Brigadier-General	Commodore	1 to 3,571 3-7
Colonel	Captain	1 to 561 71-89
Lieutenant-Col.	Commander	1 to 684 68-73
Major	Lieut. Comma'r.	1 to 437 41-117

There are 193 vessels in the navy, including receiving-ships storeships, tugs, sloops, and a large number of unfinished vessels that have never been launched, and there are 477 commanding officers. This gives 2 91-193 commanding officers for each vessel in the service. In the army of 50,000 men there are but 305 officers above and including the rank of major, while in the navy of 10,000 (one-fifth the size of the army), there are the large number of 477 officers above and including the rank of major. In the army a general officer represents 1923 1-13 men; in the navy a general officer represents but 91 81-109 men.

A BILL was yesterday introduced in the State Senate to add two new judges to the Supreme Court of the State. It is well known that the Judges of the Supreme Court are overburdened with work, and with the utmost diligence they at times find it scarcely possible to get through with the accumulation of business. The addition of two to their number will be a material aid, and it is such an increase of the working force as is demanded by the times and the magnitude of the labors and responsibilities imposed upon the judges.

OBITUARY.

Rev. James Bruyn Hardenbergh, D. D.

The death of the Rev. James B. Hardenbergh, D. D., on Saturday morning, January 22, in New York city, is announced. Dr. Hardenbergh, at one time well known to Philadelphians, was born June 28, 1800, and studied at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., and at the Reformed Dutch Theological Seminary at New Brunswick, N. J. He took charge of the First Reformed Dutch Church at New Brunswick, and from there removed to the Reformed Church in Orchard street, New York city. From New York he went to Rhinebeck, N. Y. He was called to the First Reformed Dutch Church of Philadelphia, which was in Crown street, above Race, in 1836. He retained this office for several years, until 1840. He succeeded Dr. Bethune, who, at that time was establishing the church at Tenth and Filbert streets. In 1840 Dr. Hardenbergh again removed to New York city, and took charge of the Franklin Street Church. After several years of service he resigned this church, leaving it in a highly flourishing condition, and went to Europe on account of his impaired health. On his return he spent some years in the South, without having any particular charge. Since that time he has been engaged in mission work in New York. Dr. Hardenbergh lived a long and arduous life, and the usefulness of his labors can yet be felt by all with whom he has ever had connection.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

JOHN WANAMAKER,

FINEST CLOTHING

ESTABLISHMENT,

NO. 818 AND 820 CHESNUT STREET.

BOYS' CLOTHING

AND

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.
SECOND SERIES.
OPENING LECTURE BY
WENDELL PHILLIPS,
MONDAY EVENING, January 31.

Subject—"The Questions of To-morrow."
PETROLEUM V. NASBY (D. R. LOCKE), February 3.
Subject—"The Lords of Creation."
RALPH WALDO EMERSON, February 7.
Subject—"Social Life in America."
REV. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., February 10.
Subject—"The Roll of Honor."
GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, February 24.
Subject—"Our National Folly—The Civil Service."
PROF. HENRY MORTON, February 28.
Subject—"Solar Eclipses."
BAYARD TAYLOR, March 3.
Subject—"Reform and Art."
JOHN G. SAXE, March 21.
Subject—"French Folks at Home."
PROF. ROBERT E. ROGERS, March 24.
Subject—"Chemical Forces in Nature and the Arts."
ANNA E. DICKINSON, April 7.
Subject—"Down Brakes."

Admission to each Lecture, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 75 cents.
Tickets to be obtained at GOULD'S, No. 923 CHESNUT Street, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Tickets to any of the Lectures for sale at Gould's, No. 923 Chesnut street, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. 1 24

ANNIVERSARY OF THE MERCHANTS' FUND.—The Sixteenth Anniversary of the Merchants' Fund will be celebrated at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, On WEDNESDAY EVENING, February 2, at 7½ o'clock. The annual report of the Board of Managers will be read, and addresses will be delivered by
Hon. WILLIAM STRONG,
Rev. J. L. WITHEROW,
Hon. JAMES R. LUDLOW,
GEORGE H. STUART, Esq.
The orchestra will be under the direction of Mark Hassler.
Cards of admission may be had gratuitously, by early application, at S. E. corner Third and Walnut streets, No. 110 North Delaware avenue, No. 616 Market street, No. 61 South Fourth street, or of either of the following committee:—
WILLIAM C. LUDWIG,
JAMES C. HAND,
A. J. DERBYSHIRE,
THOMAS C. HAND,
JAMES B. McFARLAND,
Committee of Arrangements.
1 19 13t

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, EIGHTH and CHERRY Streets.—Special religious services This (Tuesday) Evening. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room at 7½ o'clock. Preaching in the Church at 8 o'clock by Rev. Dr. GREER. The public are cordially invited to these services.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25, 1870.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 15th day of February, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Hall of the Assembly Buildings, S. W. corner of TENTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
The Annual Election for Directors will be held on MONDAY, the 7th day of March, 1870, at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
1 25 5w JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE DIVISION CANAL COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA, No. 303 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 22, 1870.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office on TUESDAY, February 1, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for Managers for the ensuing year. E. G. GILES,
1 22 8t Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY—Office, No. 224 SOUTH DELAWARE Avenue.
PHILADELPHIA, January 19, 1870.
The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the capital stock of the Company, clear of taxes, from the profits of the six months ending December 31, 1869, payable on and after February 1 proximo, when the transfer books will be reopened.
1 20 11t J. PARKER NORRIS, Treasurer.

PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—The annual report, and cards empowering members to require police assistance in enforcing the laws against cruelty, are now ready for distribution at No. 1320 CHESNUT Street. Friends of the cause are invited to aid in circulating information, and in increasing the efficiency of the Society by securing additional members.
It PLINY E. CHASE, Secretary.

"ALL HANDS ON DECK TO-NIGHT" at the Lecture Room of the new Mercantile Library, at quarter before 8, if you want to go to Long Branch in the Dolphin. 1 25 3t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SCHOOL OF DESIGN, NORTHWEST PENN SQUARE.—Parents wishing to have their children thoroughly educated in Drawing, Painting, Designing, Wood Engraving, etc., are respectfully informed that the next term of this School will begin on TUESDAY, February 1. T. W. BRADWOOD,
1 22 7t Principal.

CLOTHING.

There is no Inducement

WHICH PURCHASERS OF CLOTHING
CAN DESIRE
TO HAVE OFFERED
TO THEM
WHICH WE ARE NOT

PREPARED TO OFFER.

And we offer CHEAP,
CHEAPER,
CHEAPEST,

Every particle of our still remaining stock of

WINTER CLOTHING.

While these clothes are elegant and beautiful, made of the best material, cut and trimmed in the choicest style, yet they were not made only

TO BE ADMIRED.

Every dollar's worth of them was made expressly

TO BE SOLD.

The consequence of which is that we are

NOW SELLING THEM.

Selling OFF Clothes to be put ON!
Selling OFF Clothes to be put ON!
Selling OFF Clothes to be put ON!

COME, SEE OUR INDUCEMENTS

AT THE

GREAT BROWN HALL

OF

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

603 and 605 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

BARGAINS IN CLOTHING.

GOOD BUSINESS SUITS	$14, were	$18
" " "	$16 "	$20
" " "	$18 "	$22
OVERCOATS	$12 "	$16

EVANS & LEACH,

No. 628 MARKET STREET,

12 30 2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

THE FINE ARTS.

EARLES' GALLERIES,

No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Looking Glasses.

A very choice and elegant assortment of styles, all entirely new, and at very low prices.
Galleries of Paintings on the ground floor, very beautifully lighted, and easy of access.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS.

C. F. HASELTINE'S

Galleries of the Arts,

No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET.

THE AUTOTYPES

AND

LANDSCAPES

11 10rp] HAVE ARRIVED.

GROCERIES, ETC.

FINE CIGARS.

Prices Constantly Being Reduced

WE HAVE

In Store a complete assortment of the FINEST BRANDS of Genuine Imported Havana, Key West, and L. Fuguet & Sons' Mariana Rita Cigars,

WHICH WE ARE OFFERING AT THE

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

E. BRADFORD CLARKE,

Successor to Simon Colton & Clarke,

S.W. Corner Broad and Walnut,

1 5 tuths PHILADELPHIA.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

FINE DRESS SHIRTS.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

No. 814 CHESNUT STREET, PHILA.

GENTLEMEN'S FANCY GOODS

IN FULL VARIETY. [1 8 stuthrp]

INSURANCE.

GREAT WESTERN

Mutual Life Insurance Co.

OF NEW YORK.

EDWIN E. SIMPSON, MANAGER,

No. 519 WALNUT St., Philada.

All the good, equitable and liberal features of the best Life Insurance Companies are guaranteed to the policy holders of this Company. [1 22 stuth5w
Liberal arrangements made with competent agents.

WATCHES.

PHILADELPHIA WATCH COMPANY,

Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania, October, 1868

Since we first offered to the trade our improved style of PATENTED WATCHES, they have been rapidly winning fame, being made by a new combined process of intelligent labor and American machinery, and for which we urgently solicit a fair trial, as we warrant them the best in the market.

No. 714 CHESNUT STREET,

SECOND FLOOR. It

INSURANCE.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY

FOR

INSURANCES ON LIVES

AND

GRANTING ANNUITIES,

Publish in conformity with an Act of the Legislature, the following statement of their

ASSETS on the First of December, 1869.

CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

Fifty-Seventh Annual Statement.

Real Estate, Office Building, Buck Road property, Lot on Government avenue, near League Island, and sundry well-secured Ground Rents	$255,612 00
Bonds and Mortgages on unincumbered property	779,166 92
Loans, with ample collaterals	1,206,200 00
City Warrants	49,036 81
Life interests	3,627 08
Cash	190,355 18
Loans and Stocks as per list below	2,357,984 44
Cost	$4,840,948 63
Market value	$5,013,815 50

List of Loans and Stocks,

Exclusive of Trust Funds, which are kept separate and apart from these Assets of the Company, and are not by law in any event liable for its obligations.

$52,500	U. S. Registered 6 per cent., 1881	
650	U. S. Registered, July, 1865	
8,800	U. S. Registered, May, 1862	
24,900	U. S. Registered, Nov., 1865	
50,000	U. S. 10-40 Coupon Bonds	
586,000	Penna. 6 per cent. Loan, 15-25	
30,000	Penna War Loan	
11,000	Penna. 5 per cent	
36,000	N. Jersey 6 per cent., coupon	
106,400	Phila. 6 per cent. Gas Loan	
8,000	Pittsburg 5 per cent., coupon	
2,000	Allegheny County 5 per cent. coupon	
222 67	Allegheny County Scrip	
5,000	Allegheny County 6 per cent	
100,000	Penna. RR., debenture	
40,000	Penna. RR., second mort	
20,000	North Penna. RR	
20,000	Hamilton County, Ohio	
5,000	N. Liberties RR	
14,000	Reading RR. 7 per cent	
40,000	Phila. and Erie 6 per cent	
30,000	Junction RR. 6s	
26,000	Sunbury and Erie 7 per cents	
8,000	Elmira and W. 5 per cent	
5,000	Harrisburg, P., M. J. and L. 6 per cent	
263,700	Lehigh Coal and N., 1884	
30,000	Lehigh Convertible	
62,000	Lehigh Gold Bonds	
60,000	Little Schuyl. 7 per cent	
143,000	Cam. and Amboy 6 per cent., 1889	
2,000	Cam. and Amboy, 1882	
1,000	Cam. and Amboy, April, 1875	
20,000	Wyoming Valley Canal 6 per cent	$2,357,984 44
3,000	Cam. and Amboy, July, 1870	
9,000	Belvidere and Delaware RR., 1887	
71,172 68	Chesapeake and Delaware Canal 6 per cent	
41,000	Warren and Franklin 7s	
1,000	Lehigh Valley 6 per cent	
20,000	West Pennsylvania RR. 6 per cent	
23,000	Bloomsburg and Lackawanna 7s	
15,000	Cleveland and M. First Mort	
5,000	Cleveland and M. Third Mort	
10,000	Schuyl. Nav. 6s, 1873	
600	Schuyl. Nav. Boat Loan	
25,000	McKean and Elk Land Co	
12,500	Youghiogheny Coal R. 10 per cent	
18,000	Steubenville and Indiana 6 per cent	
21,400	Tennessee 5 per cent	
17,000	Tennessee 6 per cent	
113	shares Commercial National Bank	
304	shares Far. and Mech. Nat. Bank	
161	shares Philadelphia Nat. Bank	
45	shares Nat. State Bank, Camden	
73	shares Pennsylvania RR	
50	shares North Penna. RR	
244	shares Cleveland and M. RR	
200	shares Minehill and Sch. Hav. RR	
68	shares Lehigh Coal and Nav	
600	shares Locust Mountain Coal and Iron Company	
72	shares Del. Bridge at Easton	
300	shares Ins. Co. North America	
61	shares Penna. Co. Ins. Lives, etc.	

CHARLES DUTILH,
PRESIDENT.

WILLIAM B. HILL,
ACTUARY.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY FOR INSURANCES ON LIVES AND GRANTING ANNUITIES, No. 304 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, January 18, 1870.
At the annual election, held on the 17th inst., the following named gentlemen were unanimously re-elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing year:—

Charles Dutilh,	Joshua B. Lippincott,
Henry J. Williams,	S. Morris Wain,
William S. Vaux,	Charles H. Hutchinson,
John R. Wucherer,	Lindley Smyth,
Adolph E. Borie,	George A. Wood,
Alexander Biddle,	Antony J. Antelo,
Charles S. Lewis.	

And at a meeting of the Board, held this day, CHAS. DUTILH, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President and WILLIAM B. HILL, Actuary.
1 20 thatu3tip WM. B. HILL, Actuary.

34 NORTH FIFTH STREET.

FIRE ASSOCIATION,

Incorporated March 27, 1820.

OFFICE:
No. 34 North FIFTH Street.
INSURES
Buildings,
Household Furniture, and
Merchandise Generally,

FROM LOSS BY FIRE,

(IN THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA ONLY.)

Statement of the Assets of the Association, January 1, 1870, published in conformity with the provisions of an act of Assembly approved April 5, 1842:—

Bonds and Mortgages on property in the city of Philadelphia	$1,424,322 13
Ground Rents in the city of Philadelphia	22,930 33
Real Estate Office, No. 34 N. Fifth street	50,434 48
Furniture and Fixtures of Office	4,609 03
United States 5-20 Registered Bonds	45,000 00
Cash on hand	25,385 73
	$1,572,752 25

TRUSTEES.

Wm. H. Hamilton,	Charles P. Bower,
John Carrow,	Jesse Lightfoot,
George I. Young,	Robert Shoemaker,
Joseph R. Lyndall,	Peter Armbruster,
Levi P. Coats,	Mahlon H. Dickinson,
Samuel Sparhawk,	Peter Williamson,
Joseph E. Schell.	

WM. H. HAMILTON,
PRESIDENT.

SAMUEL SPARHAWK,
VICE-PRESIDENT.

WM. T. BUTLER,
SECRETARY.
1 22 stuth3trp

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS DESIRING THE BEST Publications, send to J. C. GARRIGUES & CO., at the Sabbath School Emporium, 906 ARCH Street. 1 18 stuthsm

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25, 1870.

Henry Placide.

As long as I remember anything I remember the name of Henry Placide. He died on Sunday morning at 2 o'clock, at his residence in Babylon, Long Island, where he has lived in pleasant, not to say elegant, retirement for quite a number of years. He was perhaps better known than any other actor in the same line of characters, and there are plenty of those living who will remember how perfect was his characterization of "Peter" in the *Loan of a Lover*. One of his latest appearances in Philadelphia was that ten years ago, at the Academy of Music, when Mrs. D. P. Bowers produced there the memorable *Black Agate*, a piece which was the occasion for an interesting theatrico-newspaper row between her and the critic of the *Press*. It is currently believed, indeed, that his retirement from the stage—subsequent to which he put in no appearance anywhere at all—was in 1853, seventeen years ago. Mrs. Bowers, however, had the address to snap him up, and cause him to appear to advantage as "Sir Peter Teazle" to her "Lady Teazle." Mrs. Rufus R. Blake, wife of the late Mr. Blake, the eminent comedian, was his sister, and the late Miss Jane Placide, who died a few years ago at New Orleans, was another sister. Miss Placide was the contemporary of Hackett, Flynn, Jack Reeves, and the elder Booth, and was one of the last links that bind us to the *ancien regime* of excellent light comedy.

Morning Star Talmage.

Certain spiritual spitfires in Brooklyn are "down" on the Rev. Mr. Talmage, recently of your city, for having used an expression that, for the last hundred nights, has been current among the minstrels at Bryant's Opera House, in Fourteenth street, adjoining Tammany. The expression was—

"I feel, I feel, I feel,
I feel like a morning star!"

Those who are fond of finding fault with the ministry aver that this exclamation was made use of in the pulpit. This is false. It was used by Mr. Talmage at a children's Christmas party, and with just as much innocent inadvertency as though he had said "Merry Christmas," or some other of the thousand efflorescences that blossom to the lips at such a time. In fact, what is there wrong in saying that one feels like a "morning star?" In itself it is a beautiful, not to say sublime, expression. The public like it so well that for the last one hundred nights they have been thronging Bryant's for the purpose of hearing it sung by Dan Bryant and Nelse Seymour. As for Mr. Talmage, he is one of those ministers who are none the less spiritual for being, in the better sense of the term, "on the make." He came to his Brooklyn charge, I presume, because he thought it would pay him better than remaining at his Philadelphia one, and few would blame him for so doing. Whether he takes as good care of his bodily health as he used to do in Philadelphia, I don't know. Then I used habitually to see him turning somersaults, or performing evolutions upon the horizontal bars, at Hillebrand & Lewis' Gymnasium.

English Eating-houses.

One of the great questions among the moderate class of people in New York is where to get a good meal without indulging in hotel extravagance on the one hand, or without exposing oneself to the living suicide of the boarding-house on the other. To get a mutton-chop cooked eatably at a restaurant, unless you go to Delmonico's, or perhaps to Taylor's, is almost impossible, if you entrust your appetite to the run of New York restaurants in general. There is one solution to all this mystery of dissatisfaction. It consists in going to one of the several English eating-houses that line East Houston street, just below Broadway. There at least it is possible to get everything plain and very nice. More than half the taste of a chop—excuse me if I speak like an epicure for the moment—consists in the way it is cooked, and at the English eating-houses you get it cooked as you could procure it nowhere else except, perhaps, at your own home. The vile custom of frying is not tolerated at all. Your chop is broiled and laid before you in all the glory of its original fat and gravy. Then, besides, you have those indispensable comforts of white napkins, mirror-like mahogany, beautiful pictures (for most of the English houses go extensively into the picture-dealing business), and tea and coffee worth the drinking. And if your imbibing tastes are stronger than this, is there any extant liquid healthier and more palatable than Bass' Bitter or a "toby" of "'arf and 'arf?"

Giovanni and Therese.

About one year ago there lived in one of the back streets of Paris—the most obscure of the *coulisses* of those glittering metropolitan side-scenes—a young girl named Therese. She was loved by Giovanni, a young man in a poor way of life, but possessing unbounded capabilities for *la belle passion*. He fell in love with Therese, and they were engaged to be married. Gradually, however, he perceived a coldness in the object of his adoration, and at length came to the conclusion that he had a rival. He was right. Therese fell in love with another man, and fled with him to this city, where they took up their abode at a certain number on Sullivan street. Of course, directly Giovanni heard of the elopement he concerted a plan of revenge. He used the little money he had saved, procured a passage to this country, disguised himself as an organ-grinder, and went in search of his lady-love, like the poor minstrel Blondel in search of Richard Cœur de Lion, ever so many centuries ago. His perseverance was well rewarded. The lady put her head out of the window, before which he had happened to stop, and he, dropping his organ, rushed up, and discharged a pistol at her. The *denouement* was that Giovanni was arrested, and that Therese had forgiven him.

ALI BABA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"The Little Duchess" at the Chesnut.

The operatic piece produced last evening at the Chesnut by the Galton troupe is an adaptation of the amusing little French comedy, by J. R. Planche, known to playgoers under the title of *The Follies of a Night*, which is performed at some of our theatres nearly every season. Planche adapted it from a piece called *Charlot*, by Messrs. Lockroy, Anicet Bourgeois, and Vanderburch, which has also been made use of by Auber as the libretto of his opera of *The Black Domino*. *The Little Duchess* is announced as a comic opera by Offenbach, but we have a shrewd suspicion that Mrs. Galton has merely taken Planche's piece and arranged for it such airs as she thought suitable. If this be so, *The Little Duchess* cannot fairly be called one of Offenbach's operas, although all the music may be of his composing. Some of the airs sung last evening were quite pretty, although none of them were very striking, and if this is really a finished work by the composer of *La Grande Duchesse*, it is far from being up to his usual standard. That the piece did not make the most favorable impression, however, was in a great measure due to the inefficiency of the performers, most of whom were in a blissful state of what they had to sing, say, and do. The production of *The Little Duchess* was delayed last week on account of insufficient rehearsals, and it would have been only justice to the public to have waited a few nights longer until the actors could find time to learn their parts. There are always some allowances to be made for the inequalities of the first night of a new piece, but the blunders of last evening were inexcusable, and it is scarcely worth while to attempt to criticize a performance when the prompter is the only person who appears to have any correct ideas about the dialogue. Planche's *Follies of a Night* is a very amusing little comedy, and there is no reason why, if set to appropriate music, it should not succeed as an opera, whether under the title of *The Little Duchess* or anything else that may be deemed suitable; but when the public are invited to witness a dress rehearsal, there ought to be an understanding to that effect, and then there will be no disappointments.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT the Galton troupe will appear this evening in *The Little Duchess*.

AT THE WALNUT the military drama of *Not Guilty* will be performed this evening.

The new sensational drama of *London*, by Henry Leslie and John S. Clarke, will be produced on Saturday.

AT THE ARCH Mr. John Brougham will appear as "Dr. Savage" in his own comedy of *Playing with Fire*.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE a series of laughable burlesques, interspersed with songs and jokes, will be presented this evening.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE the new burlesques of *Blow for Blow*, *Hermann the Prestidigitateur*, *The Dutch Mœnnerchors*, and other interesting features will be given this evening.

SIGNOR BLITZ and his son will give a magical entertainment at the Assembly Building this evening. A matinee to-morrow.

"THE TALE OF A DOLPHIN."—Mr. David Scattergood will deliver a series of three lectures under the above title, at the hall of the Mercantile Library, this evening, to-morrow, and Thursday. These lectures will describe in a humorous manner a trip from Beverly to Long Branch in a sailboat, and they will be illustrated by thirty silhouettes. Mr. Scattergood is a rare humorist, and he will undoubtedly make the "Tale of the Dolphin" a very amusing recital.

CHARLES W. BROOKE, Esq., will repeat his lecture on "Irish Bards and Ballads," at Concert Hall, to-morrow evening. This lecture was warmly applauded by a large audience on the occasion of its first delivery a few weeks ago, and we commend it to those who wish to pass a very pleasant evening. Madame Josephine Schimpf will sing several Irish ballads illustrative of Mr. Brooke's discourse.

X. T. K.—Mr. B. F. Duane will appear this evening at Natatorium Hall, on Broad street, below Walnut, with his olio entertainment entitled "Ninety Minutes in Kweer Kompany," which lovers of laughter will find to their taste if they attend in sufficient crowds to put the performer in high spirits.

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JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 S. Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

THE new patent Excelsior Newspaper File of Messrs. West & Douglas is one of the most complete and convenient things of the kind that has yet been invented. The patent has only lately been granted, and the firm now intend to enter largely into the manufacture of the articles. The invention is ingenious, economical, and durable. By the management of a cord and three prongs the papers on file can be secured together as firmly as with paste. It is for sale at all the booksellers' and stationers'.

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DRY FEET.—The most effectual way of guarding one's health is to keep the feet dry, and that can only be done by the use of India Rubber Overshoes, and as the inclement season is upon us, we would advise our readers to buy none but the best quality, which can only be had at GOODYEAR'S Headquarters, No. 308 Chesnut street, south side, Philadelphia.

MARRIED.

LAREY—KILPATRICK.—On the 19th instant, at the residence of the bride's father, Ridge avenue and York streets, by Rev. Joseph Beggs, assisted by Rev. Dr. Wylie, Mr. AMOS S. LAREY, of St. Joseph, Mo., to Miss MARY J. KILPATRICK, of Philadelphia, Pa.

PERKIN—NEALE.—January 22, 1870, at Trinity Church, Germantown, by the Rev. Luther E. Albert, D. D., Mr. JOHN PERKIN to Miss SOPHIA NEALE, both of Nicetown.

DIED.

BATES.—On the 25th instant, DAVID BATES, in the 61st year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 607 N. Seventh street, on Thursday, the 27th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M.

FAHY.—On the 23d instant, MYRY, daughter of Margaret and the late William Fahy, aged 19 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, N. E. corner of Hutchinson and Thompson streets, on Wednesday morning at 8½ o'clock.

HILL.—On the 22d instant, JAMES HILL, in the 47th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1210 Marlborough street, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

HEISER.—On the 22d instant, GEORGE W. HEISER, in the 38th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Palestine Lodge, No. 271, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1414 Hanover street, on Wednesday afternoon, the 26th instant, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to the Palmer Ground.

LORE.—On the 24th instant, DEBORAH PAGE.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, Elizabeth Lore, No. 733 Federal street, Camden, N. J., on Thursday, the 27th instant, at 10 o'clock.

MANN.—On Sunday orning, the 23d instant, JOHN MITCHELL, son of Dr. William M. and Catharine K. Mann.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 2026 Vine street, on Wednesday morning, the 26th instant, at 8 o'clock. To proceed to Hartsville, Bucks county.

REICKED.—On the 24th instant, WILLIAM H. REICKED, aged 6 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his grandmother's residence, Mrs. Cardin, No. 141 Cedar street, Manayunk, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Interment at St. John's, Manayunk.

SHINN.—On the 25th instant, CHARLES H. SHINN, of Haddonfield, N. J., in the 60th year of his age.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

THOMAS.—On Tuesday morning, January 25, 1870, in Boston, Mass., LAURA C., youngest daughter of John W. and K. S. Thomas.

Due notice will be given of the funeral. 6

MCCXXVIII.—I WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform Undertakers that, in order to meet the increased demand for my patent BURIAL CASKETS, I have taken the large Factory at

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LEGAL NOTICES.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY HAVING been granted to the subscribers upon the Estate of SAMUEL CARR, deceased, all persons indebted to the same will make payment, and those having claims present them to

JACOB DINGEE,
No. 1224 N. EIGHTH Street.
EDWIN M. CARR,
12 21 tu6t No. 1236 MARLBOROUGH Street.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. In the matter of the Assigned Estate of GEORGE B. TOWNSEND.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of JOSEPH JAMES, Assignee of GEORGE B. TOWNSEND, under assignment for benefit of creditors, and to report distribution of the balance in his hands, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, at his office, No. 118 South SIXTH Street, in the City of Philadelphia, on THURSDAY, the 27th day of January, 1870, at 3½ o'clock P. M.

A. ATWOOD GRACE,
1 15 stuth5t Auditor.

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PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE SOUTH STREET BRIDGE COMMISSION, No. 224 S. FIFTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17, 1870.

Sealed Proposals for erecting a bridge over the river Schuylkill at South street will be received at the office of the Commission, in the Department of Surveys, No. 224 S. FIFTH Street, until 12 o'clock M. of the FIRST DAY OF MARCH, 1870, for the construction of a wrought-iron drawbridge, with Murphy's modification of the Pratt truss. To have cast-iron piers in river, and stone abutments, with approaches of retaining walls; arches of brick, and iron I girders, as described in the specification. The entire length of structure to be 2419 feet, the truss spans to be 155 feet each, with pivot draw, giving an opening of 77 feet on each side.

The proposal to be for an aggregate bid, to be accompanied by a bond with two approved sureties to an amount of $50,000. Fifteen per cent. to be retained as the work proceeds, until the same, inclusive of the $50,000 noted in bond, shall amount to fifteen per cent. of the contract price, after which the current estimates will be paid in full.

Plans may be seen and specifications obtained at the office of the Commission on and after the 29th instant.

MOSES A DROPSIE,
1 25 tuf6t President of the Commission.

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BOOTS AND SHOES
FOR GENTLEMEN.
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HENRY PLACIDE.

A Biographical Sketch of his Career—Interesting Reminiscences of the American Stage.

We yesterday announced the death of Henry Placide, one of the best of the old stock of American actors, who are now fast disappearing from view. From an appreciative sketch of his career by the late Frederick S. Cozzens, published some months ago in the New York *Times*, we make the following extracts, which give all the principal events of his life and a friendly criticism of his merits as an actor. Mr. Placide died at his residence at Babylon, L. I., on Saturday.

Henry Placide, the eminent American comedian, was born in Charleston, S. C., Sept. 8, 1799. His father, Monsieur Alexandre Placide, was an eminent pantomimist and dancer on the tight-rope (it was said that he was the instructor of the Count d'Artois, the brother of Louis XIV, in the art), a very graceful performer and estimable man. He was also, in the early part of this century, manager of the Charleston company, said to be at that time the best theatrical company in America, and afterward manager of the Richmond (Va.) Theatre until it was burned down in December, 1811. * * * The mother of Henry Placide was before her marriage a Miss Wrighten, the daughter of a very celebrated actress. It is often the case that hereditary talent is transmitted to the children from the mother. In this case it seems to have descended from the grandmother as well. The grandmother of Henry Placide was a Mrs. Wrighten, prompter of Drury Lane Theatre, afterwards Mrs. Pownall, a comic actress and vocalist of great ability. * * * The earliest authentic record of his appearance on the stage exists in a playbill (now hanging in the parlor of the actor) of the Charleston company, dated Friday evening, October 14, 1808, in which Master H. Placide appears in two pieces, viz., as "David" in the *Blind Bargain*, and as "Florio di Rosalvi" in the *Hunter of the Alps*. He was then nine years old, but he says he appeared in the same company much earlier. * * * In 1813, Placide, then only fourteen years of age, appears in a New York theatre in junior parts. This was the old Anthony Street Theatre of Twaits & Holland, where, in after years, Edmund Kean made his first appearance. He played here for about a year, when Twaits died, and the theatre was closed. His next appearance was in Albany, under Manager Bernard. This company performed during the winter in Albany, and in summer made a tour through the Provinces, giving dramatic performances at Montreal, Quebec, etc. After two years of hard work and little pay, the company found themselves almost penniless in Quebec, the season having been unsuccessful. It was here that Manager Bernard declared to them the impossibility of keeping the company together any longer. "If broken up in smaller parties each set might do better when detached, and playing with less expenses before smaller audiences. He advised a party of them to go to Halifax, Nova Scotia; there was a large garrison there; surely they could count upon some support in Halifax." This well-spoken advice determined the larger part of them to go to that fancied El Dorado It was a custom in those days to sell vessels condemned by the British Admiralty in the Provinces to West India adventurers, and a schooner of this inviting reputation being ready to sail for the tropics was engaged, though risky but economical, to carry the greater part of the company down the mighty St. Lawrence and drop them at the Nova Scotia capital. * * * The vessel brought the company safely to Halifax. This was in the summer of 1815. Placide was then sixteen years of age. As they were nearly destitute of money, the company at once set about retrieving their broken fortunes by giving a representation at the earliest moment. * * * Some of the party had secured an empty fish warehouse and set to work to prepare it for the future theatre. A stage was erected, benches made ready, a Halifax house painter was secured for the scenery, and in spite of any delays and vexations, the company made its first bow to a Halifax audience soon after, and for a time achieved a great success.

But a full cup will sometimes overflow. The company had no sooner begun to reap a tolerable harvest, than some of the garrison officers, who had taken part in amateur theatricals before, felt an ambition to appear upon a real stage, and volunteered to take a hand in the performances of the company. This was not to be denied them—indeed, for a time it proved a great card for the managers. After a run of unexpected profit, the volunteers began to tire of the irksome duties of the stage, and only appeared occasionally. Then the real actors began to feel the weight of this auxiliary upon their backs. They could only count upon an audience on the nights when the officers played! The company alone, on the off nights, played to empty houses. To crown all, their military allies, inspired by an exclusive feeling of vanity, began to think about establishing a theatre of their own. It was not long before the project was carried into execution; a neat little garrison theatre made its appearance, and, with this formidable rival to contend with, the old theatre soon sunk into neglect and decay. The owner of the fish warehouse, in order to secure, if possible, the payment of his rent, drew up a partnership note for all the actors to sign, as a lien upon every member of the company! The note was signed and fell due and was not paid; the luckless actors managed to escape from Halifax, and were separated never to be united again; one of them only, unconscious of impending danger, loitered behind, perhaps from stress of money to get away with, and the law laid its hand upon his shoulder and clapped the lagging actor in a debtor's prison. This unfortunate party was Henry Placide. * * * This pleasant abode was often referred to by his old and intimate friends afterwards as his "country seat at Halifax." * * * Released from the country seat, he made his way to Richmond, Virginia, by way of Boston, where he performed again in a similar company in which he had enlisted as a youth. For three years he travelled with this company, and appeared in turn in Richmond, Charleston, Savannah, Augusta, and other Southern cities.

His second appearance in New York was as "Zekiel Homespun," in *The Heir-at-Law*, and as "Dr. Dablonceur," in the afterpiece of *The Budget of Blunders*, at the old Park Theatre, in 1823. From this time until 1843, a period of twenty years, he was the constant favorite of the New York public; in a career of unvarying excellence, always a star among stars; with the elder Mathews he divided the applause of the audience; his "Frederick the Great" was as life-like a performance as Power's "Major O'Dogherty" in the same piece; his "Mr. Aspen," in *The Nervous Man*, was equal at least to the "McShane" of the same glorious rival; and "Count Morenos," "Major Hans Mansfeldt," and "De Wilkeskein," all intended for second-rate parts, he raised to a level with Power's "Sir Patrick O'Plenipo," "Gerald Pepper," and "Rory O'More." Charles Mathews, the elder, in taking leave of America, sent him his own stage copy of "Coddle," in the play of *Married Life*," with a note in verse advising him to visit England, assuring him that he would fill the Adelphi, and hailing him as the

"Chastest of actors
In spite of detractors
That follow all actors,"

and bequeathing to him the part of "Coddle," in order, as he says, that he may "gain a fresh wreath" in acting this, a favorite part of Mathews.

In fact, Placide's excellence rose to a par with the highest class of foreign actors that performed upon our scenic boards; he was equally esteemed with any or all of them, and his versatility was superior to any of them, except, perhaps, C. Mathews, the elder.

In genteel comedy, where birth and breeding were to be portrayed in the character of a gentleman, an innate refinement of manner surrounded Placide, and he looked, dressed and walked like one of "nature's noblemen." No one who has seen him can forget his port and bearing in "Lord Ogleby," in "Sir Peter Teazle," in "Sir Harcourt Courtley," in "Charles XII," or "Frederic the Great." No one who has seen him in his personification of the latter character will ever forget his courtly bearing to the ladies; his proud bow to his army as it passes under the windows of the Chateau Schonfeldt; the mixture of dignity, contempt, and defiance with which he brandishes his sword in the face of "Baron Trenck's" squad of Austrians, when he is alone, and betrayed in the old chatean, yet shows himself to be "every inch a King!" * * * In the whimsical characters of comedy he had few rivals; such as his personification of "Sir Anthony Absolute," "Sir Abel Handy," "Major Ollapod," or "Colonel Damas," or "Dr. Caius" in the *Merry Wives*.

Another range of characters he was equally at home in, such as "Touchstone," in *As You Like it*, or the "Clown" in *Twelfth Night*; "Tom Dobbs" in the farce of the *Omnibus*, "Fathom" in the *Hunchback*, or in the innumerable *roles* he performed in farce, vaudeville, or melodrama. The profession was a different thing in those days to what it is now. Now we have seldom more than one piece a night, and a run of hundreds of nights of the same piece. Then they had three pieces a night—a piece to play the audience in with—a piece to play the audience out with—and a five-act tragedy or comedy between the two. "I have studied and played in thirty-six different pieces in the course of three weeks," says the indefatigable actor. Think of it, ye easy-going aspirants for histrionic honors, who appear before modern footlights in only one piece for hundreds of nights!

But there was a class of characters which belonged peculiarly to Placide, and which, since his retirement from the stage, have rarely, some never, been attempted by others, such as his "Dr. Bonceour," in the *Village Doctor;* his "Michael Perrin," in *Secret Service;* his "Jean Jacques Freiaque," or "Grandfather Whitehead;" or "Tom Noddy;" or "Uncle John;" or "Haversack;" or in the last performance with which he took leave of the stage, "Corporal Cartouche."

Memory can only recall the exquisite pathos and humor of these representations. We shall never see their like again. Such real honest tears as were then shed will never be shed again by later audiences. * * *

Of his wonderful industry some idea may be formed by the following:—We have not yet spoken of his musical acquirements. He had a remarkable baritone voice, which, with proper cultivation, might have ranked him high in the class of buffo vocalists. Witness his "Baron Pompolino," in *Cinderella*. But this was not his ambition. One day Mr. Simpson, the manager, came to him, and asked him to undertake the part "Olifour," in the opera of *La Bayadere*." Mr. Richings, who had often performed the part, was suddenly taken sick. Mlle. Augusta (the "Bayadere") was set down to appear on the following Monday. The day on which the manager made his proposition was the Wednesday preceding. Placide said it was impossible; could not somebody else be had? They sent up again for Richings. "No," his physician said, "he will not be able to leave his room for some weeks!" Simpson again appealed to Placide—"he would give him $50 extra if he would undertake the part." To which Placide replied that he would add $50 more out of his own pocket if Simpson would get a substitute. Thursday came. Mad'lle Augusta could not play anything else but "La Bayadere." But where was an "Olifour" to be had? The manager presented to the view of the actor the consequences that would ensue if the opera was not performed on the night in question; the disappointment of the public, the rage that would follow, the broken benches, the smashed chandeliers, the scenery in flames! "I shall be ruined," said poor Simpson. The heart of Placide was touched, and he agreed to undertake the part, and began to study on Thursday night the whole vocal *role* of "Olifour"—solos, duets, trios, choruses, and all—so as to be ready to appear in *La Bayadere* on the Monday following. "And while my brain was strained to its utmost to commit the music of the opera, judge of my surprise," said the actor, "when I took up the morning paper on Monday, to find myself put down to play the principal character in a long farce that was introduced before the opera to play the audience in with. Simpson had no mercy upon his actors. He broke me down at last." But with all this hard work, he never neglected his art. No one ever saw one of his parts slurred over or carelessly played. Everything he did was well done. His "Old Silky"—a subordinate character in the *Road to Ruin*—was as well played as such chief parts as his "Sir Peter" or his "Sir Harcourt Courtley."

* * * * *

Many persons will remember Placide's first and only appearance in high tragedy in a principal character: namely, his playing "Iago" to Reeve's "Othello," in the third act of that tragedy, June, 1835. Reeve was an immense man, probably weighed over four hundred pounds; he could scarcely be called an actor, but rather a Merry Andrew or buffoon, in which character he has never been excelled; his memory was very poor, but he supplied the deficiency by all kinds of interpolations, which, with his wonderful drollery, passed off very well. It was a hard job for Reeve to master the text of a play. He was a very illiterate man, and had so little knowledge of reading that his parts had to be read to him. Placide undertook to teach him his part in *Othello*, and Reeve was often on the point of giving it up in despair. However, he fagged away at it, and finally committed enough to go tolerably through with it. Another difficulty was to find a suitable dress large enough for him. At last an Oriental costume that had been used in a spectacle turned up, the principal part of which was a large green velvet tunic, with white satin sleeves; in this he was equipped, and with a scimetar and well-corked face looked horribly like the Moor. The play went on very well for a time, both actors playing it seriously until "Othello" makes a demand of "Iago:"—

"Othello"—"Give me a living reason she's disloyal."

Whereupon "Iago" repeats the passage relating to "Cassio."

"Othello" then should have followed with:—"O monstrous! monstrous!" instead of which, as if not satisfied with "Iago's" reply, he very coolly said: — "Give me *another* reason." This brought down the house. "Iago" was not prepared with "*another reason*," it was not in the play, and from that time the performance went on in burlesque, Reeve forgetting his part continually, until what with perplexity, what with the heat of the weather, his face began to perspire plentifully. This annoyed him, and in attempting to wipe it off he drew his long white satin sleeve across his cheek, which was like the flap of a saddle in bigness, and wiped off sweat, charcoal and all. This was enough for a climax; the audience roared, Placide gave a signal to the prompter, and down came the curtain.

In 1840 Mr. Stephen Price, Simpson's partner in the management of the "Park," died, leaving some engagements unfinished that he had made with popular performers on the other side of the water. Placide, at Simpson's request, crossed the Atlantic in the ship Gladiator, to re-engage the performers, and the consequence was the appearance at the Park of Braham, the famous tenor singer, Tyrone Power, Fanny Ellsler, Mr. and Mrs. Woods, Buckstone, and other foreign actors of the highest merit. During this visit to the Old World he did not play in England or elsewhere. He returned in August of the same year.

This period may be called the brightest days of the "Old Park." The far-famed stock company was in its perfection then, and being assisted by such actors as we have spoken of above, with Dowton, Hackett, Mrs. Fitzwilliam, Burton, the Seguin Operatic Company, the Martyn Operatic Company, Forrest, Charlotte Cushman, Browne, Barnes, W H. Williams, and others of great celebrity besides, it might surely have contested the palm with any theatre whatever.

Placide played a star engagement in London in 1843, where he was subject to some few not unfriendly criticisms, as Forrest had predicted, and even the comparisons made to his disadvantage were with giants of the stage. His "Sir Petef" was compared with that of Farren, and his "Touchstone" with that of Fawcett.

On his return to New York Placide reappeared at the Park in September, and continued to play these until 1843. He there terminated a long career of unequalled popularity at this time-honored edifice, and retired to his quiet country residence at Babylon, Long Island. Since then he played in the various cities in the Union, his last engagement being at the Winter Garden in 1865, where he played "Corporal Cartouche" with undiminished spirit in his sixty-sixth year.

In person Henry Placide is of medium height, a fine robust figure, a handsome face, with dark expressive eyes, and a meaning in every look or gesture. As is the case with all first-class actors, he acts with his whole body, every movement, however slight, has a significance, and attracts the attention of his audience from first to last. His voice is rich and unusually full and powerful, but modulated to every note of pathos or humor. There are tones in it that invariably touch our sympathies, and bring the tears when least expected, or move us to laughter at a word. His dress on the stage was always faultless, his manners graceful, his bearing that of a man of genius. In private life his character has been most exemplary. Scrupulous in the payment of his debts, particular in his intercourse with others, and careful in his habits. The control he exercises over himself is wonderful. He once said:—"During my acting upon the stage I never used to drink a drop of anything after dinner—not even water—as I was sure it affected the voice. So in the nights, even when I had to play in three pieces—and the theatre was rarely closed until after midnight—I never drank until I reached home. Then I would undress and make all ready to get to bed, even turning down the clothes, so as to make it all clear for me to jump in, and then I would take my first drink—a little brandy and water. Ah! one glass was never enough! I had to take two to quench my thirst before I put out the light."

Matthews' compliment to Placide, whom he styles "chastest of actors," was by no means unmerited. Not only did he hold the "mirror up to nature," but in another sense his acting was chaste, and free from those ordinary blemishes of rudeness and vulgarity which too often disgrace performers of the comic drama. The indelicate jokes, the indecent gestures, the licentious *doubles entendres* of Jack Reeve and those who followed the style of that grotesque mimic, never were imitated nor even tolerated by Placide. His mind was singularly simple and pure of evil. In fact, he was always, on or off the stage, a refined gentleman. Not long since the writer was speaking of the opera bouffe, and the retired actor expressed some curiosity to know something of the play that just then was fascinating the town. This was during the early performances of the *Grande Duchesse de Gerolstein*. As the licentiousness of the plot slowly revealed itself to him his lips became compressed, his eyebrows contracted, until at last he threw up his hands, and, in a burst of indignation exclaimed, "So, this is the kind of thing that pleases a New York audience, is it? This is what respectable people take their wives and daughters to see? Have we got down to this, when such things can please? Thank God I am no longer on the stage!"

Mr. Placide, having acquired an easy competence by his profession, is independent of the world, lives in his own pleasant little cottage, surrounded with its trim flower garden, and passes the autumn of his days in an Indian summer of tranquillity and peace. He is married, has one adopted daughter, and is a constant attendant on Sunday afternoons of the old Episcopal Church in Babylon, in which he takes great interest. He will leave behind him a reputation like that of Garrick. None can fill his place.

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PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, January 10, 1870.

Sealed Proposals will be received until 3 P. M. on the 1st day of MARCH, 1870, for furnishing all the "Stamped Envelopes" and "Newspaper Wrappers" which this Department may require during a period of four years, commencing 1st of July, 1870, viz.:—

STAMPED ENVELOPES.

No. 1. Note size, 2¾ by 4¼ inches, of white paper.

No. 2. Ordinary letter size, 3 1-16 by 5½ inches, of white, buff, canary, or cream-colored paper, or in such proportion of either as may be required.

No. 3. Full letter size (ungummed on flap, for circulars), 3¼ by 5½ inches, of the same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 4. Full letter size, 3½ by 5¼ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 5. Extra letter size (ungummed on flap, for circulars), 3¼ by 6¼ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 6. Extra letter size, 3½ by 6¼ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 7. Official size, 3¼ by 8¼ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

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NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS,

6½ by 9½ inches, of buff or manilla paper.

All the above envelopes and wrappers to be embossed with postage stamps of such denominations, styles, and colors, and to bear such printing on the face, and to be made in the most thorough manner, of paper of approved quality, manufactured specially for the purpose, with such water marks or other devices to prevent imitation as the Postmaster-General may direct.

The envelopes to be thoroughly and perfectly gummed, the gumming on the flap of each (except for circulars) to be put on not less than half an inch in width the entire length. The wrappers to be gummed not less than three-fourths of an inch in width across the end.

All envelopes and wrappers must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, and packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, each to contain not less than two hundred and fifty of the letter or extra letter size, and one hundred each of the official or extra official size, separately. The newspaper wrappers to be packed in boxes to contain not less than two hundred and fifty each. The boxes are to be wrapped and sealed, or securely fastened in strong manilla paper, so as to safely bear transportation by mail for delivery to postmasters. When two thousand or more envelopes are required to fill the order of a postmaster, the straw or pasteboard boxes containing the same must be packed in strong wooden cases, well strapped with hoop-iron, and addressed; but when less than two thousand are required, proper labels of direction, to be furnished by an agent of the Department, must be placed upon each package by the contractor. Wooden cases, containing envelopes or wrappers to be transported by water routes, must be provided with suitable water-proofing. The whole to be done under the inspection and direction of an agent of the Department.

The envelopes and wrappers must be furnished and delivered with all reasonable despatch, complete in all respects, ready for use, and in such quantities as may be required to fill the daily orders of postmasters; the deliveries to be made either at the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., or at the office of an agent duly authorized to inspect and receive the same; the place of delivery to be at the option of the Postmaster-General, and the cost of delivering as well as all expense of packing, addressing, labeling, and water-proofing, to be paid by the contractor.

Bidders are notified that the Department will require, as a condition of the contract, that the envelopes and wrappers shall be manufactured and stored in such manner as to ensure security against loss by fire or theft. The manufactory must at all times be subject to the inspection of an agent of the Department, who will require the stipulations of the contract to be faithfully observed.

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The contract will be awarded to the bidder whose proposal, although it be not the lowest, is considered most advantageous to the Department, taking into account the prices, quality of the samples, workmanship, and the sufficiency and ability of the bidder to manufacture and deliver the envelopes and wrappers in accordance with the terms of this advertisement; and no proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a sufficient and satisfactory guarantee. The Postmaster-General also reserves the right to reject any and all bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Government require it.

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No. 6. Extra letter size—4,204,500
No. 7. Official size—604,650.
No. 8. Extra official size—1700.
Wrappers—3,595,250.

Bids should be securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Stamped Envelopes and Wrappers," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
1 11 eodtM1 Postmaster General.

PROPOSALS FOR PURCHASE OF RIFLED CANNON, ETC.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, January 4, 1870.

Sealed Proposals for the purchase of 30-pounder and 20-pounder Parrott Rifles, with Carriages, Implements, and Projectiles, now on hand in the Navy Yards at Portsmouth, N. H.; Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, and Norfolk, will be received at this Bureau until 12 o'clock noon, January 31, 1870.

In the aggregate there are about 390 Guns, 354 Carriages, and 96,157 Projectiles. Schedules in detail of the articles at each yard will be furnished on application to this Bureau.

Bidders will state the number of guns, carriages, implements, and projectiles they desire to purchase at each yard separately, specifying the calibre of gun, kind of carriage, whether broadside or pivot, and the kind of projectiles.

The guns, etc., will be delivered at the respective navy yards, and must be removed by the purchaser or purchasers within ten days after the acceptance of his or their bid. But no deliveries will be made of any article until the parties purchasing shall have deposited with the paymaster of the navy yard the full amount of the purchase money in each case.

Many of the guns are new, and all are serviceable. Bidders will therefore offer accordingly. No offer for these articles as old iron or wood will be considered.

The Bureau reserves the right to reject any or all bids which it may not consider to the interest of the Government to accept.

Proposals should be endorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Purchase of Rifled Cannon, etc."

A. LUDLOW CASE,
1 8 wst Chief of Bureau.

DR. M. KLINE CAN CURE CUTANEOUS Eruptions, Marks on the Skin, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth, and Nose, Sore Legs, and Sores of every conceivable character. Office, No. 3 S. ELEVENTH, between Chesnut and Market streets.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE ERECTION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received for the following work and materials required in the execution of the WALNUT Street portion of the PUBLIC BUILDINGS, to wit:—

For all the excavations, including the trenches for the foundations. The price to be stated per cubic yard, which is to cover all digging, hauling away the surplus earth, and cutting down and removing whatever trees may come in the way of the excavations, without extra measurement or allowance.

For taking down the terrace wall, cleaning the bricks, and piling them up adjacent to the buildings, taking down the iron railings, the gate piers, the coping of the wall and the steps, and depositing them on the grounds, and removing all the rubbish occasioned by the same. The price for this portion of the work to be stated *in gross*.

For concreting the entire foundation of the buildings with small broken stone, and cement, mortar, and grout, in conformity with the specifications. The depth of the concrete to be *three* feet, and the lateral dimensions to conform to the plans. The price to be stated per cubic foot, and to include all materials and labor.

For furnishing and delivering large-size building stone, the price to be stated per perch of 22 cubic feet, measured in the walls. Also, for select building stone, averaging 3 by 5 feet, and from 12 to 18 inches thick; the price for the same to be stated per cubic foot, delivered on the ground.

For building all the cellar walls, and the outside walls of the basement story, as high as the level line of the pavement, according to the plans and specifications. The price to be stated per perch of 22 cubic feet, laid in the walls, without extra measurement, and to include all labor and all materials except stone.

The contract or contracts will be awarded to the best and the lowest bidder or bidders, who will be required to give approved security for the faithful performance of the same.

The plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Architect, Mr. JOHN McARTHUR, Jr., No. 205 S. SIXTH Street.

The proposals to be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Public Buildings," and addressed to JAMES V. WATSON, Chairman of the Committee on Contracts, and to be left at the office of the Commissioners of Public Buildings, in the new Court House, SIXTH Street, below Chesnut, on the 14th day of February next ensuing, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock A. M., at which time the bids will be opened, in the presence of such bidders as may wish to attend.

By order of the Committee on Contracts.
1 19 wfm 11t H. C. PUGH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF FAIRMOUNT PARK, No. 224 S. FIFTH Street, PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17, 1870.

PROPOSALS for the privilege of running Park Carriages for the year 1870 from stands within the Park through its entire limits will be received at this office until the first day of February, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The conditions and stipulations upon which proposals will be received may be seen at this office between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

By order of the Committee on Superintendence and Police,
1 17 mwf 7t DAVID F. FOLEY, Secretary Park Commission.

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1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870

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A GAY LOTHARIO.

"The Lightning Rod Man" on His Travels--An Astounding Career of Villainy.

A correspondent of the Detroit *Free Press* tells the following:—

There is now incarcerated in a gloomy dungeon in the Washtenaw county jail, and awaiting his trial for bigamy at the February term of the Circuit Court, one of the most married men to be found this side of Salt Lake City. His name is William McCarty, somewhat familiarly known as the "Lightning Rod Man."

The "make up" of this fascinating matrimonial genius is rather calculated to ensnare confiding feminines, and to cause their susceptible heartstrings to vibrate with a vehement muchness when in his bewildering presence. Last summer McCarty made his appearance in the usually quiet little city of Ypsilanti in his unequaled *role* of "The Lightning Rod Man." He drove a fast horse, wore apparel of the most faultless cut and style, his raven ringlets were always redolent of sweet perfume, he bore in an enormous pocket-book the most convincing (bogus) testimonials of high moral character, he could warble "Beautiful Isle of the Sea" in a most entrancing manner, and his rendition of Captain Jinks upon the clarionet was perfectly irresistible. Then, too, he was an elegant conversationalist. He succeeded in ingratiating himself into the good graces of a widow lady living in Ypsilanti to such an extent that one day about four months ago there was a first-class wedding at her house, and Mr, McCarty was again a seriously married man. But "William was a gay deceiver," and once married, retired from business, obtainnig pecuniary assistance from his wife only to squander it. His means exhausted, he returned time and again like the renowned "Oliver Twist" for "more" until by chance the victim of his wiles discovered a letter written by a woman in Ionia, which bore unmistakable evidence that there was more than one claimant for the proud title of Mrs. McCarty. A charge of bigamy was preferred against him, and he was duly arrested and lodged in jail. Detectives were employed, prompt investigations followed, and link by link a chain of evidence was forged that stamps McCarty as a scoundrel. Twenty years ago, when only eighteen years of age, he was married at the village of Ayr, Ontario, to one Maria Cope, then in her sixteenth year. Upon two different occasions he deserted his wife for the companionship of other women, and, tiring of them, was again received back and forgiven by the deserted. His next move was to Ionia county, in this State. Many residing in the township of Keene, in that county, will remember his cruel desertion of his family while living there. For nearly two years the forsaken wife with her two little girls were left in a miserable home in the woods, solely dependent upon their own labor for the scanty support which they obtained. During the war McCarty, being imbued with a patriotic desire to fill the ranks of our army, returned to Canada and engaged in "crimping," or in enticing men over the border and selling them for substitutes.

While in Canada he succeeded by means of fair promises in inducing his niece, a young girl of fine personal appearance, to accompany him to this side of the border, under pretense of visiting his family. Upon arriving at Detroit he at once took her to a notorious den of infame, from which, upon discovering its true character, she escaped, and having a little money of her own, succeeded in returning home. In the fall of 1866, at Ovid, in this State, he married one Nellie Davis, lived with her for a time, obtained all her property, and then deserted her. Broken-hearted and almost penniless, she left the State, and her whereabouts are now unknown. It is quite impossible to make any correct estimate of the probable number of women now in existence who have been lawfully wedded to William McCarty, but there is good reason to believe that there are one or two who have not yet been discovered. Words fail to adequately paint the character of this social vampire, whose pastime for years has been the foul crime of bigamy. A just and speedy punishment should be inflicted upon him, which shall serve as a warning to the hordes of unprincipled adventurers who throng the ranks of society and bring ruin and desolation to many a family circle.

THRILLING ADVENTURE.

An Encounter with Pirates--Brave Resistance of a Merchantman.

On Saturday the North German bark Apenrade arrived at New York from Whampoa, China, after a voyage of one hundred and six days. The crew tell a thrilling tale of an encounter with pirates in the Canton river. In December, 1868, the Apenrade left Hamburg for Singapore, Siam, Bangkok, Hong Kong, Formosa, and Tam-Sui. When laden with five hundred and seventy tons of tea she sailed for New York, on the 21st of September last. On the 24th the vessel arrived within sight of Macao, and, as there were head winds and calm alternating, anchor was dropped in the outer roads off the latter port. The pilot was discharged close to Patol Island, and sail was subsequently made. At twilight the river swarmed with Chinese junks bound in from sea. As this was no infrequent occurrence, the circumstance was not noticed. Suddenly there was a deadcalm, and the vessel commenced drifting towards the lee shore. All sails were set, but to no effect, and as the captain was about again to anchor, a large junk ran across the Apenrade's stern. Suddenly she tacked, and approached within two lengths of the vessel, and bringing her broadside to the Apenrade she opened fire. Six guns poured in grape and cannister, which tore away the bulwarks and boats, smashing the upper works and scattering the splinters in every direction. Instantly the pirate laid alongside the barque, whose crew were ready to receive the pirates, half a hundred of whom sprang from their concealment; and with revolvers in hand boarded the barque. The captain was shot in the breast, but after slightly recovering he was persuaded to ascend the mizzentop.

The crew, being overpowered, fled to the main and fore-chains, where they were discovered and guarded by the pirates. A seaman was killed, and the mate received a terrible wound upon the top of his head. After making inquiries for money and opium, the savages rushed into the cabin and stripped it of charts, quadrants, glasses, barometers, and $28. Then they broke open the cargo, and with wonderful coolness began to pass half-chests of tea into their junk. While this was going on they caused the anchor to be dropped, and about 30 fathoms of chain payed out. When about 100 half-chests had been transferred to the junk a cry was raised that a steamer was in sight, which subsequently was ascertained to be a Canton river trader. The pirates then left, after stealing all the boats, and Captain Davidson at once, feeling that time was all-important, slipped cable, and, as the wind fortunately began to freshen, made for Macao, where he arrived that night.

The vessel presented an awful sight. The lower part of the rigging and sails were cut and riddled in a hundred places by the pirate's guns, so that they were useless. The decks were charred by burning stink pots. All the arms used by the pirates were of the most improved manufacture.

On the arrival of the Apenrade at Macao, the Portuguese authorities despatched the gunboat Camoes in search of the piratical junk, but returned without effecting any result.

While the Apenrade was en route for New York, the China agents of the vessel learned that the pirate was afterward taken by a Chinese gunboat commanded by an American named Edwards. It seems that the junk was overhauled in the afternoon, and she was at once ordered to lie to. This not being done, a fight took place, and the pirates fought desperately, but they were finally forced to surrender. Many of them took to the water and attempted to swim for the shore, which was not far distant. It was found that some 18 or 20 of the pirates had been killed; the bodies of seven or eight were found on the junk's deck.

From information received at Macao, whither the prize was towed *en route* to Canton, there is reason to believe that the junk combined coolie-catching with her other avocations. When encountered by the Chento, she was bound, according to the prisoners' statement, for the coast of Hainan, the well-known cruising ground of both pirates and kidnappers.

Some of the murderous weapons used by the pirates are still with Captain Davidson, one of them being the short sword, of steel, 20 inches long in blade, and 1¾ inches wide. It is a terrible weapon. The Apenrade is of 315 tons burden, and 130 feet long.

THE CHINAMAN IN TEXAS.

He Arrives, Makes Himself at Home, and Goes to Work.

The Galveston *News* of a recent date says:—

Two hundred and forty Chinese arrived yesterday as pioneers of an immigration from the Flowery Kingdom upon which we must depend hereafter for plantation-hands and house-servants. This lot of Celestials were employed by General J. G. Walker to work on the extension of the Central Railroad. They have been engaged for three years at the rate of $20 specie per month, and their rations. Transportation and rations while *en route* are also furnished by their employer. There is an interpreter who receives $100 per month, and three foremen who are paid $40 per month. They bring with them a supply of Chinese commodities sufficient to last until they can receive additional stocks by way of Panama.

The officers of the boat that brought them from St. Louis to New Orleans say that they were exceedingly docile and well-behaved, and gave no trouble whatever. Quarrels and squabbles among themselves were easily settled, and they frequently offered their assistance to the crew, and seemed to take pleasure in working.

General Walker denies the statement that difficulty was apprehended from the negroes at Memphis. He is of the opinion that Chinese labor will not be at once available for agricultural work in the South, but thinks that, after they have been introduced as railroad and levee laborers, they will be willing to contract with planters on fair terms. Even now the price of their labor is coming down, and they can be had in California at $18 to $20 and found, or $28 to $30 and they find themselves.

Considering the length of time those who passed through yesterday had been cooped up on the deck of the vessel, they were much cleaner and neater in their clothing and persons than could have been expected. Though small in stature, they were robustly formed, and, from the ease with which they handled heavy packages of plunder, they are both strong and active.

The general dress was a blue cotton blouse and pantaloons of the same material, but of more ample dimensions than a fashionable gent would like to be incased in. Their shoes were made after the fashion of a canoe, turning up sharp at the toes, and their hats resembled inverted wash bowls. A number of them, however, wore boots and loose overcoats, and all appeared to be comfortably clad. Each man was provided with a bed and mat, bowl, and the inevitable chopsticks. Their language seemed harsh, and appeared to consist entirely of short words. If they saw anything new or unexpected in Galveston, they did not manifest it by word or sign; neither did they appear conscious of being the centre of attraction for crowds of strange people.

After their arrival at the depot preparations were made for cooking breakfast. Fires were lighted, kettles were brought out, pans and bowls were placed in the hands of each, and everything was conducted systematically and decorously. The principal ingredient of the *cuisine* was rice, though we noticed that some of them placed small pieces of pork that had been browned to a crisp over the tops of their pans of rice. The chop-sticks were the only instruments used in carrying their food to their mouths, the sticks being held in the right hand with the thumb and first and third fingers, the second one passing between the sticks, which they used as tongs for picking up their food. After breakfast was over most of them took a good big drink of the hot water in which the rice had been boiled. Carefully putting aside the wood which remained after the cooking was done, they washed their bowls and chop-sticks, packed away their pots, etc., lighted their pipes, and enjoyed a smoke with as much philosophical composure as the most devoted lover of the weed amongst the outside barbarians could have done. Several of them spoke English indifferently well, but did not evince any disposition to be communicative. There was but one woman in the lot; she was small in size and by no means attractive in personal appearance.

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PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

AFTER 8 P. M. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1869.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M
Paoli Accommodation	11·30 A. M., 1·10 and 6·30 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	11·50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9·45 P. M.
Accommodation	12·11 A. M.
Pacific Express	12·00 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock.

Pacific Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·20 A. M.
Erie Mail	6·30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8·20 A. M., 3·40 and 6·25 P. M.	
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Fast Line	9·40 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·55 P. M.
Erie Express	12·55 P. M.
Southern Express	7·00 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	7·00 P. M.
Pacific Express	4·25 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·50 P. M.

For further information, apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street,
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·30 and 8·16 A. M., 1·30, 4·15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·30 A. M. and 4·15 P. M., will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, November 1, 1869, Trains will leave as follows, stopping at all Stations on Philadelphia, Baltimore Central, and Chester Creek Railroads:—

Leave PHILADELPHIA for PORT DEPOSIT from Depot of Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company, corner Broad and Washington avenue, at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia for Oxford at 2·30 P. M.

Leave PORT DEPOSIT for PHILADELPHIA at 5·40 A. M., 9·25 A. M., and 2·25 P. M.

On Saturday the 2·25 P. M. train will leave at 4·30 P. M.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
111 President and General Superintendent.

GREAT SOUTHERN MAIL ROUTE.

ONLY ALL RAIL LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, MEMPHIS, NASHVILLE, ATLANTA, AUGUSTA, MONTGOMERY, MOBILE, MACON, RICHMOND, WELDON, WILMINGTON, CHARLESTON, SAVANNAH, and all principal points SOUTH and SOUTHWEST. Tickets for sale, baggage checked through to destination, and all information furnished at

721 CHESNUT Street,
Masonic Hall,
G. RENTON THOMPSON,
1 21 tf Gen. Agent for Philadelphia.

SHIPPER'S GUIDE.

1870.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.

ALL RAIL FREIGHT LINE

BETWEEN

Philadelphia and the West, Via Baltimore and Ohio Route.

Shippers are respectfully notified that arrangements have been perfected between the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads by which freight to and from the West, Northwest and Southwest will be transported, ALL RAIL.

No change of cars between Philadelphia and Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Chicago, or St. Louis.

Special attention will be given to the prompt and rapid transportation of first and second class goods.

Rates furnished and Through Bills Lading given at the Office,

No. 44 South FIFTH Street.

Freight received daily until 6 o'clock P. M., at the Depot of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company,

Cor. Washington Av. and Swanson St.

JOHN S. WILSON,
Gen. Th. Frt. Agt. P. W. & B. R. R. Co.
JAMES C. WILSON,
Agent Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Co.

N. B.—On and after MONDAY, January 10, the rates to all points via Baltimore and Ohio route will be the same via Canal to Baltimore as by the Rail line. 1 8 1mrp

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, & public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers,

SHARPE & THOMSON,
11 27 3m fm No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

STEVENSON, BRO., & CO.,

OILS,

1 19 3m No. 132 S. SECOND Street.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT

Of Passenger Trains, December 20, 1869.

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:— MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M. and Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·40 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9·30 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·28 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·30, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·30 and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·30 A. M., 12·45 and 5·15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7·30 A. M., 12·30 and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 8·05 A.M. and 12·45 M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mt. Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7·00 and 11·00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·45 and 10·05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5·35 A. M., and 12·20 noon, passing Reading at 7·20 A. M., and 2·00 P. M., arriving at New York 12·05 noon, and 6·35 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·00 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 1·40 and 4·50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8·55 A. M. and 3·20 P. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·10 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 7·30 A. M. and 3·40 P. M., from Brookside at 4·00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·15 A. M. and 5·05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·30 noon, 5 and 7·15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 South FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·45 A. M., 11·00 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·40 P. M., 6·15 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6·25 A. M., 8·00 A. M., 7·45 A. M., 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., and 6·55 P. M.

Train leaving West Chester at 8·00 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4·40 P. M. will stop at Media, Glen Riddle, Lenni, and B. C. Junction. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7·45 A. M., and change cars at B. C. Junction, and going West, passengers for stations above B. C. Junction will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·40 P. M., and will change cars at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8·30 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7·55 A. M. and 4·00 P. M.

WILLIAM C. WHEELER,
4 10 5 General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 15, 1869, the Trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	9·35 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	7·40 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	8·20 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	11·40 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9·00 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	10·00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	7·50 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6·00 P. M.
"	arrives at Lock Haven	7·20 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	8·40 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9·25 P. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	6·20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	4·00 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	3·30 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	12·45 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Lock Haven	8·00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9·45 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	6·50 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP.	leaves Williamsport	12·25 A. M.
"	" Harrisburg	5·20 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	9·25 A. M.

Express East connects at Corry, Mail East at Corry and Irvineton, Express West at Irvineton, with trains of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom.	$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Ex. Mail	3·00
At 9 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express	3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations	
At 6·30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.	

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 4·30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11·30 P. M. Line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and 10·45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., and 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 2·30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

Via Connecting Railway.

At 7, 9·30 and 11 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.

At 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $3.

At 7, 9·30, and 11 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 7, 9·30, and 11 A. M., 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·30 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. from West Philadelphia Depot and 5 P. M., from Kensington Depot, for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2·15 and 6·30 P. M. for Lamberton and Mediord.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3·30, and 5 P. M., for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 22, 1869.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4·05, 4·35, 5, 5¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9·20, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 6·35, 7¾, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 10·50, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3·50, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9·20, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3½, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7¾, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4, 4¾, 5½, 6¾, 8·05, 10·05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5·40, 6·25, 7, 7¾, 8·50, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¾, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at M

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

The Annual Meeting of the Members—Report of Operations During 1869—Election of Officers for 1870.

The members of the Commercial Exchange held their annual meeting this morning in the rooms of the association, No. 421 Walnut street. The attendance was quite large. Alexander J. Derbyshire was called to the chair, and Robert Gray officiated as Secretary. The annual report was read and approved. It contained a *resume* of the business of the past year. It called attention particularly to the necessity for increased railroad facilities, and the need of new steamship lines to Europe.

The following paragraph from the report will be of interest:—

"In a commercial point of view the year 1869 has been one of great depression; not confined to isolated localities, but felt with more or less severity from Maine to Texas, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific coasts. In no branch of our national industry has there been that quickened activity which in former years marked the periodical currents of trade. Our manufacturers have found it difficult to obtain cost for their products; our agricultural interests have suffered severely from the extremely low prices which have ruled and still govern our markets both at home and abroad, whilst importers of foreign goods have been subjected to harassing, vexatious, and serious losses by the violent fluctuations in gold and general shrinkages in values. The chief cause of these unsatisfactory results during the past year has been the want of harmony between the cost of production and the market value of the product. Nearly all kinds of merchandise have greatly depreciated; some having actually fallen considerably below the range of specie-paying times, whilst there has been no actual shrinkage in the prices of labor or in the expense attending business transactions. Labor still commands the high wages of 1865, and house and store rents have even advanced. This conflict of labor with capital has greatly restricted the margins for profit, whilst in many branches of trade unusual risks, inseparable from a transition state, have placed heavy balances on the wrong side of the ledger."

Theodore Wilson, Esq., the treasurer, submitted the following report:—

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand January 13, 1869		$3,580 33
From Dues—621 members, $25 each	$15,520 00	
Initiations—169 initiation fees, $10 each	1,690 00	
Premiums on tables	2,571 00	
Rent of tables	515 00	
Interest on State 6's, received March 8, 1869	150 00	
Sale of State 6s	5,000 00	
Premium on State 6s	42 67	
Sale of old furniture	39 00	
Collateral notes discounted	7,992 56	
Chamber of Commerce	743 72	
		34,263 95
Total		$37,849 78

DISBURSEMENTS.

Regular expenses, as per annexed statement, marked A	$14,340 24	
Expenses of dedicating Hall, as per annexed statement, marked B	2,725 90	
Expenses of furnishing Hall, as per annexed statement, marked C	18,059 20	
Donation to "Avondale" relief fund	2,000 00	
Paid S. L. Ward, difference between stock and interest on new stock issued	30 08	
		$37,155 42
Balance on hand January 13, 1870		$694 36

An election for officers to serve during the ensuing year was also held, the polls opening at 10 o'clock and not closing until 3. A lively contest is in progress, and the result will not be known until late in the day. The officers to be chosen are a President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, and eight managers, who are to be selected from the following list of nominations:—

President—S. J. Comly, Nathan Brooke.

Vice-President—William Brice, L. G. Graff, Stephen T. Souder.

Secretary—Washington J. Jackson.

Treasurer—Theodore Wilson.

Managers—J. Edward Addicks, Frank C. Hill, L. D. Baugh, A. J. Andrews, Edward Siter, Samuel Hartranft, J. B. Cooper, Frank Cookman, Matthew Kolb, J. A. Blair, E. DeC. Loud, Thomas B. Beck, William B. Thomas, Josiah Bryan, William Massey, George L. Buzby, E. Lathbury, Henry Geiger.

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.—The "Anneke Jans" meet to-night.

—The place now called Byberry was once selected as a site for Philadelphia. Just think of it! What a difference it would have made!

—The sextons of the M. E. churches meet this afternoon at the Book Room, Arch street, above Tenth. Martin Hilt will preside.

—The quarterly session of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance will be held tomorrow at Phœnixville.

—The Grand Lodge of U. O. S. T. of L. holds its semi-annual session this afternoon at Franklin and Poplar streets.

—An individual last night dreamed he saw a bridge over the Delaware at Market street.

—The Navy Department advertises proposals in Democratic sheets. Why is this thus?

—It never rains but it pours. Prince Suterperdrigenerkmies is to visit Philadelphia.

—The Slawson boxes have had their day. Conductors are to replace them.

—The journeymen carpenters are to do some plain talking this P. M.

—The ball of the "Owls" will be a fine affair.

—The Burns Association sups to-night.

—The policy business is flourishing.

—The Wire Bridge is unsafe.

—When is it going to snow?

THE HEBREW CHARITY BALL, which is announced to take place at the Academy of Music to-morrow evening, will undoubtedly prove the affair of the season. The Hebrews of this city have long been noted for the superior style and elegance of these occasions, and, from what has been seen in the way of preparations, it is safe to assume that the sight to be presented to-morrow evening will excel anything of the kind ever before attempted. A large number of visitors from other cities will be present, and these, together with the belles and beauties of our own, will add much to the beauties of the ball. Our handsome young friend, Mr. Aaron E. Greenewald, is to be Master of Ceremonies.

WE INVITE attention to the advertisement of the Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The annual report gives evidence of great activity, and we hope Philadelphia will not long allow this commendable charity to be dependent upon casual donations, when three hundred additional members would render it self supporting. If the society had a membership as large as that of the Massachusetts Society, it could employ five additional agents.

STABBING AFFRAY.—At an early hour this morning a disturbance occurred between a party of negroes at Thirteenth and Carlton streets, during the progress of which one of them, a lad named Orlando Peirce, drew a knife and stabbed John Baton in the left side, the blade penetrating within a few inches of the heart. Baton was removed to his residence, No. 1305 Carlton street, and Peirce to the station-house, to await a hearing before Alderman Kerr this afternoon.

WHISKY.—James Fullerton yesterday resolved to celebrate "Blue Monday," and, accordingly, became rousingly drunk. Whilst travelling around he met a female at Tenth and South streets, whom he robbed of a bonnet and a shawl. An officer near by noticed his operations and arrested James. On the way to the station-house James assaulted the officer, and handled him rather roughly. Alderman Bonsall sent him to prison.

THE JUNGER MÆNNERCHOR.—The grand annual bal masque of this celebrated musical organization is to come off at the Academy of Music on Thursday evening. A committee this morning left for Washington to tender a complimentary invitation to H. R. H. Prince Arthur to participate.

LIBERAL BEQUESTS.—The will of the late Bernard Maguire, hotel-keeper, of the Sixteenth ward, was this afternoon admitted to probate. It contains the following bequests:—

Philadelphia Theological Seminary of St. Charles Borromeo	$10,000
St. John's Orphan Asylum	5,000
Roman Catholic Society of St. Joseph, for Educating and Maintaining Poor Orphan Children	3,000
St. Ann's Widow's Asylum	2,000
House of Good Shepherd	5,000
St. Vincent's Home	5,000
St. Joseph's Hospital	5,000
To the Parochial School attached to St. Michael's Church	5,000
To St. Michael's Church, for a library	500

In case the estate shall not produce sufficient moneys to pay the several legacies, then the several legacies shall abate pro rata, and the residue and remainder of my estate, real and personal, when converted into money, shall be divided amongst the several charitable institutions respectively named.

The several legacies shall be invested by the respective managers and trustees of the institutions named, in good securities, approved by law, and the interest and income of the said legacies shall be applied from time to time, when and as received, for the support and benefit of the said institution, the principal to remain whole and safely invested at all times hereafter, so as to produce interest and income.

FIRE IN A MATCH FACTORY.—About 12:45 o'clock this A. M. smoke was seen issuing from the premises, No. 919 St. John street, by Officer Bears, of the Seventh district, who at once sounded an alarm, and through his promptness and the exertions of the firemen, that which might have proved a serious fire was prevented. The building, which is of brick and three stories in height, is owned and occupied by Ephraim K. Smith as a match manufactory. On the second story is a large tub, used for the storage of phosphorus in cans, they for safety being kept entirely covered with water. To this tub the girls in the factory resort at night to cleanse their hands, and it is supposed that last evening they displaced the plug of the tubs, as an examination showed that the water had run off, and one of the cans leaking, allowed the phosphorus to escape, which engendered such heat as to melt the solder off several others, and the whole forming a stream poured into the waste water pipe, which was soon eaten through, and thus the fire was communicated to the flooring of the building.

Mr. Smith sustains a loss by fire and water of about $3000, upon which he has an insurance of $1000 in the Williamsburg Insurance Company of New York.

STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE.—The following sales were made by M. Thomas & Sons, at the Merchants' Exchange, this morning:—

44 shares Chesnut and Walnut Streets Passenger Railway Co.	$43 50
400 shares Philadelphia and Carnoano Sulphur Mining Co., Venezuela, South America	87½
110 shares Central Transportation Co.	$52 50
1000 shares Clinton Coal and Iron Co.	$52 00
500 shares New Creek Iron and Coal Co.	40
1000 shares Keystone Zinc Co.	50
3 shares Mercantile Library Co.	$5 50
5 shares Academy of Music, with ticket	$85 00
13 shares Reliance Insurance Co.	$41 50
100 shares American Buttonhole Machine Co.	$6 75
8 shares Maple Dale Coal Co.	$70 00
20 shares Camden and Gloucester Turnpike Co.	$2 00
200 shares McClintockville Oil Co.	97
TENTH and FEDERAL, N. W. corner—Stores and Dwellings	$6100
WILDER, No. 527—Brick Dwelling	$1025
TENTH and WHARTON, S. W. corner—Store and Dwelling	$3000
TENTH, below Wharton—Desirable Dwelling	$4000
WHARTON, west of Tenth—Two genteel Dwellings	$2200 each
SIXTH, south of Watkins—Genteel Dwelling	$1000
ELLSWORTH, west of Twenty-first—Eight Brick Dwellings	$2102 and $775
GROUND RENT, $40 a year	$500

FIRE IN A WOOLLEN MILL.—This morning about 11 o'clock a fire broke out in the extensive woollen mill of William Wood & Co., Twenty-second and Hamilton streets. It was first discovered in the drying room at the north end of the buildings, but by the prompt arrival of the firemen on the ground, it was confined to that portion of the structure. Much valuable machinery was damaged, owing to the place being flooded with water. The loss from fire and water will not probably exceed $5000, which is fully covered by insurance. The cause of the fire is not known. A workman belonging to the mill was injured by falling through a hole which the firemen had made in the roof, but his injuries are not believed to be of a serious nature.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S CASE.—Before United States Commissioner Henry Phillips, Jr., Esq., this morning, was arraigned Joseph Jinks on the charge of smuggling sugar. The facts of the case are these:—Some time last May, while the British barque Bloomer was lying in this port, a number of the crew smuggled ashore some two tons of sugar, which they surreptitiously disposed of. They were at once taken in charge by the State courts, and sentenced. A detainer was lodged, and Jinks' time having expired, he was this morning arraigned as above. The case was finally dismissed on account of the absence of witnesses.

RECORDER GIVIN'S COURT.—Before Recorder Givin, this morning, was arraigned John McMullen, constable of the Twenty-fifth ward, on the charge of assault and battery. McMullen, it appears, was sent to make a levy upon the effects of one John Buck, and was resisted by a Teutonic feminine, named Annie Rosa, whereupon he hit Annie on the nose, knocked her down, and threatened to shoot her. John was held in $500 bail to answer.

DEATH OF A DAUGHTER OF MADAME DE MARGUERITES.—Mrs. A. W. Fenno, wife of the well-known actor of that name—now a member of Mr. Booth's dramatic company—died in New York last week. She was a daughter of the late Mme. de Marguerites, of this city, and was an amiable and accomplished woman.

TURNKEY ASSAULTED.—Enoch Canely, turnkey at the Seventh District Station House, was this morning assaulted by a prisoner, who was attempting to escape, and suffered a dislocation of his shoulder. He was taken to his home, No. 438 Townsend street.

THE "STAR" COURSE OF LECTURES.—The first lecture of the second series of this course will be delivered on the evening of January 31, by Wendell Phillips, who will discuss the "Questions of To-morrow." Single seats can now be secured at Gould's, No. 923 Chesnut street.

SALE OF A VALUABLE PROPERTY.—The valuable residence No. 1612 Walnut street was sold yesterday by M. Thomas & Sons, auctioneers, for $80,000. The lot contains in front on Walnut street forty-six feet, and in depth one hundred and fifty feet to Chancellor street.

BURGLARY.—The dwelling No. 1631 North Thirteenth street was entered by burglars some time last night through a side window. The tenants are temporarily absent from the city, and it is therefore impossible to ascertain the extent of their loss.

A CASE FOR THE CORONER.—About 9 o'clock this morning an unknown man, supposed to be a Norwegian sailor, died suddenly at the Second District Station House. Deceased was 5 feet 9 inches in height, wore grey pants and shirt and black cap. The Coroner has been notified.

ROUGHS.—About 10 o'clock last night a party of roughs attacked Officer Taylor, at Somerset and Belgrade streets, Twenty-fifth ward, and after inflicting severe injuries succeeded in making their escape.

AT THE LECTURE ROOM of the Mercantile Library to-night, Tenth street, above Chesnut, Mr. Scattergood, formerly our "Series Editor," delivers his humorous lecture, the "Tale of the Dolphin," commencing at quarter before 8.

STRIKE.—The female operatives of Bruner's Mills, Twenty-fourth and Hamilton streets, are out on a "strike." The allegation is that they have received no compensation for their services for six weeks past.

BURNING.—Elizabeth McNanely, aged thirty years, was seriously burned about 9:30 o'clock this morning, by her clothes igniting from a stove, at her residence, No. 501 South Ninth street.

OPEN HOUSES.—The police of the Sixth district report having found open the doors of eleven houses between last midnight and this morning.

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Removal of Political Disabilities—The Line and Staff Question—A Proposition of Secretary Robeson's—The Prince's Ball—The Great Demand for Tickets—Corbin and the Gold Flurry.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Removal of Disabilities.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The Senate Committee has agreed to report the bill removing political disabilities of eight hundred persons in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia. All these persons have made personal application to be relieved.

Line and Staff.

The Secretary of the Navy to-day sent the Naval Committee a copy of the bill which he has drawn for the reorganization of the navy and the settlement of the line and staff troubles, together with a letter giving his views on the latter subject. He says he has tried to view the matter impartially, and he believes the adoption of the bill he has prepared will solve the trouble. The committee will have the bill and letter printed for consideration.

Corbin and the Gold Flurry.

Mr. Corbin, the President's brother-in-law, has arrived, but he did not put in appearance before the Investigating Committee to-day. He is very anxious to get hold of Gould's testimony before going before the committee, so that he can see what Gould said about him. Corbin has not gone near the White House.

Railway Privileges.

The Pacific Railroad Committee heard the argument of Judge Parsons of New York to-day in favor of consolidating into one the five franchises held by certain parties for railroads in Missouri. None of these roads are built as yet, and the committee say they can grant no more privileges until the parties show some disposition to construct the roads.

Reduction of the Navy.

The Naval Committee of the House has under consideration a proposition to reduce the number of officers in the navy, and it is probable that a bill will be reported something like the one now before the Military Committee for reducing the number of officers in the army.

The League Island Bill.

The League Island bill came up in the House this morning. Mr. Myers finished his speech and was followed by O'Neill in favor of the bill. It is not likely that any action will be had to-day.

The Prince's Ball.

The rush upon Minister Thornton for tickets to the Prince's ball has become so great that he has prepared a printed circular of refusal, which is handed or sent to all applicants.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Mr. Thurman presented the proceedings of a public meeting of merchants at Cleveland, Ohio, against the continuance of the income tax. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Numerous petitions for the abolition of the franking privilege were presented and referred.

Mr. Chandler remarked that if the petitioners would pay the postage on their petitions they would give practical illustrations of their sincerity in asking the reform.

Mr. Sumner, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a joint resolution authorizing the passport clerk at the Department of State to administer oaths and affirmations in applications for passports. The bill was passed.

Mr. Osborne introduced a bill to aid in the construction of certain railroads in Florida. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Cole introduced a bill to divide California into two judicial districts. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Robertson, from the Committee on Political Disabilities, reported favorably a bill to relieve certain persons from legal and political disabilities.

Mr. Hamlin called up the joint resolution relating to the seizure of distilled spirits in California, the question being upon its indefinite postponement.

House.

Mr. Hale presented a petition of merchants and shipowners of Belfast, Maine, against allowing American registers to foreign built ships, and for a reduction of taxation in shipbuilding and commerce.

Mr. Kelley (Pa.) presented the petition of 230 citizens of Philadelphia for pensions to the veterans of 1812.

Mr. Julian, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill that no title shall be acquired or perfected to any agricultural public lands in the State of California not heretofore disposed of, except by settlement under the homestead or pre-emption laws.

Mr. Holman suggested that the bill be made general in its application to all the States and Territories.

Mr. Julian said that that question was before the committee.

The bill was then passed.

Mr. Arnell offered a resolution calling for information as to payments made by the Nashville and Decatur Railroad Company, Tennessee, for materials purchased from the Government. Adopted.

Mr. Wheeler introduced a bill authorizing the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to issue its bonds for the construction of its road, and to secure the same by a mortgage. Referred.

Mr. Scofield, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill for the reorganization of the navy. Recommitted.

Mr. Benjamin (Mo.) introduced a bill granting a pension of $50 a month to the widow of Major-General Joseph A. Mower.

Mr. Farnsworth remarked that it was going beyond any precedent yet established to give a pension except in a case where the officer died in consequence of wounds received or disease acquired in the army. The bill should be sent to a committee.

Mr. Benjamin said he introduced it at the request of the President and the General of the Army. He withdrew the bill.

Mr. Boles introduced a bill granting lands to Arkansas and Missouri for a railroad from the Mississippi to the Arkansas. Referred.

Mr. Eldredge presented a communication from the Fond du Lac Medical Society in regard to naval medical rank.

Mr. Upson asked leave to offer a resolution calling on the heads of departments for statements as to whether and why their annual estimates exceed those for the preceding three years.

Mr. Wood objected, stating that the House was already in possession of the estimates.

The House resumed the consideration of the League Island Navy Yard bill.

Mr. Myers resumed his argument in favor of the bill, and submitted that the insidious statements as to the general estimates, whether correct or not, did not affect the merits of the bill.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 25.—The Speaker announced that a number of letters had been deposited in the post office by members without stamps. (Laughter.) All efforts to restore the franking privilege have so far failed.

The following petitions were presented:—

Mr. Nagle, from thirty thousand citizens of Philadelphia, irrespective of party, against a Metropolitan Police bill.

Nearly one-half of the Senators presented petitions for the abolition of the death penalty, and in favor of allowing local districts to vote upon the question of licensing drinking houses within their limits.

The following bills were reported:—

Senate bill authorizing the Girard Coal Company to transfer its real estate.

Senate bill repealing the act creating an inspector of petroleum for Lancaster county.

Senate bill authorizing the Citizens' Association to change its name.

Senate bill to ratify the charter of the Delaware Bridge Company, granted by New Jersey, and to authorize the company to hold real estate.

The special committee to report upon some means of publishing proceedings reported a contract with George Bergner at fourteen dollars and fifty cents per page, providing that no speech shall exceed four squares in length.

Mr. Lowry made a speech denouncing the contract and the *Record*, and moved the indefinite postponement of the whole subject. Agreed to by 16 ayes to 15 nays.

The yeas were Billingfelt, Brooke, Broadhead, Davis, Duncan, Graham, Howard, Kerr, Linderman, Lowry, Nagle, Purman, Rutan, Turner, Wallace, and Warfel.

The nays were Allen, Beck, Brown, Connell, Henszey, McIntyre, Miller, Mumma, Armistead, Osterhout, Randall, Robeson, Watt, White, and Stinson.

Mr. Mumma offered the following:—

Resolved, That the Clerk is hereby instructed to have all the pasters and folders discharged from any further attendance on the Senate. Laid over for one day.

Mr. Beck offered the following:—

Resolved, If the House concur, that all the officers of the Senate and House of Representatives, except clerks, sergeant-at-arms and assistants, doorkeeper and one assistant, postmaster, messenger and assistants, be discharged from further attendance upon the Legislature, and that they be paid up to the present time.

Mr. Helstand inquired what use there was keeping officers here unless the printed reports and the records were to be sent out.

Mr. Billingfelt said there was some nineteen or twenty pasters and folders who ought to be discharged; there was no use in keeping them here.

Mr. Connell moved to refer the matter to the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform. They, and not the Speaker or Clerk, should discriminate in the discharges.

House.

Mr. Adaire introduced an act incorporating the Pennsylvania and European Telegraph Company, with the following corporators:—James M. Sellers, Charles H. Bin, David B. McGinley James S. Carths, James P. Missick, and others. The lines are ostensibly to be constructed in the counties of Philadelphia, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, Bucks, Monroe, Northampton, and Pike, and to the coast of Belgium or any other kingdom or country; but the bill actually authorizes the construction in any part of Pennsylvania, with unlimited capital stock, the power to purchase or make any connecting or side lines, or to take any private property which may be deemed necessary by the company. Referred to the Committee on Corporations.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Erie Strike.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—The report that the Erie mechanics at Susquehanna had struck yesterday was premature. No strike has as yet taken place there.

Discovery by a Rag-Picker.

A rag-picker in Brooklyn, yesterday morning, observed a man removing a barrel from the cellar of a drug store, and place it on the sidewalk. The rag-picker upon going to the barrel commenced overhauling its contents, when suddenly he came upon a human leg. The limb had been removed below the knee. The matter is in the hands of the authorities.

New York Money Market.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—The ease in the money market continues unabated, and large Government houses are amply supplied at 5 per cent., mixed collaterals being quoted at 5@6 per cent. Gold is steady at 121@121¼. Governments very dull, and ⅛ lower. Stocks opened dull, and a little off, but were better at noon, with the bulk of business in Northwestern, St. Paul, and the Vanderbilt shares. Rock Island is also active. The Holsatia takes out $240,000 specie to-day.

FROM EUROPE.

The French Minister at Washington Relieved.

By the Franco-American Cable.

PARIS, Jan. 25.—It is announced that M. Berthemy, the Minister to the United States, now here will not return to Washington. His successor has not yet been appointed. It is probable that M. Berthemy will succeed Count Benedotti at Berlin. The reason for this change is not fully known. It is not improbable that M. Delaverny, the present Secretary of Legation, may succeed M. Berthemy at Washington.

Ship News.

LISBON, Jan. 25—2 P. M.—The American war steamer Richmond has arrived at Lisbon.

The Duke of Cambridge and the British Army.

In consequence of a pressure brought to bear by her Majesty the Queen, the Duke of Cambridge has withdrawn his resignation as Commander-in-Chief.

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"The strong tone of the foreign exchanges during and up to the close of last week prompted a brief speculative venture in gold by some leading operators, who entered the market on Saturday and followed up their success this morning by magnifying the importance of a despatch from Paris announcing that the excitement there was on the increase and that rentes had fallen. By this means they ran the price up to 121⅝, at which point the market suddenly lost its strength, and the price dropped to 120⅞. The Government programme for the week contemplates the sale of a million of gold on Wednesday and the purchase of a million of bonds on Thursday.

"The Government market opened with considerable buoyancy, the earliest quotations from London showing an improvement, while the advance in gold strengthened quotations. Prices maintained their advance until late in the afternoon, when there was a reaction with the reaction in gold, and prices fell back to the figures at which they had closed on Saturday evening.

"The abundance of money in the banks and with private bankers, who are the agents of country banks and banking-houses, is reflected in the pressure of loans on call, the borrower being in most instances able to dictate any terms from four per cent. upward where his collaterals are prime and his own standing of unquestionable repute. The general rate among the Government houses has been five to six per cent., and among stock houses six per cent., with some exceptions at seven. The banks are very free lenders on call, and, in many instances, are willing to make contracts at the legal rate for thirty to sixty days.

"Some of the shrewder country banks had their agents in this city last December, when commercial paper was dull at high rates. They bought large amounts at nine or twelve per cent. discount, and hence the market at the present time is rather bare of the really prime grades of double-name acceptances, with the rate ranging from seven to ten per cent. The latter is the extreme rate for this class of paper. Single names have a wider range, but are hardly quotable beyond eighteen per cent. for the best choice kinds.

"Foreign exchange was firm under the demand for to-morrow's steamer and the limited supply of commercial bills. The decline in gold last week checked exports."

FOURTH EDITION

GENERAL NEWS.

The Bourbons and the Spanish Throne—Movements of Prince Arthur—He is Invited South—A Ball to be Given Him in New York—The Darien Exploring Expedition.

FROM EUROPE.

Suicide of an American in England.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—Charles Thornton, an American, and a merchant of Bradford, Yorkshire, committed suicide there yesterday. The particulars are unknown.

The Bourbons and the Spanish Throne.

MADRID, Jan. 25.—The proposition for the exclusion of the house of Bourbon from the Spanish throne came before the Constituent Cortes yesterday for final action, and was the occasion of an exciting debate. General Prim participated, and made a personal statement. In the course of his remarks he declared the proposition unjust to exclude all the Bourbons. He desired to explain that his words were not designed particularly to favor Duke Montpensier. He would go with the majority whoever might be chosen. At length a vote was reached, and the proposal rejected by a large majority. Yeas 38, nays 151.

The Creuzot Strike.

PARIS, Jan. 25.—The strike among the miners and operators at La Creuzot is entirely ended and quiet restored.

French Politics.

By the Franco-American Cable.

PARIS, Jan. 25.—The Ministry have decided not to yield to all the demands of the protectionists, but will nevertheless make great concessions to them, even to the point of re-establishing in principle the protective custom sand of the system of custom houses.

M. Forcade de la Roquette replied yesterday and this morning at length, with very great ability, to the shrewd and bitter attacks of M. Thiers upon the course of the present Government. A report has been in general circulation in the Corps Legislatif not only that General Edmund Lebœuf is to be replaced by General Trocher in the Ministry of War, but that M. Charles Souvel has sent in his resignation as Minister of Agriculture.

Lord Clarendon has arrived in Paris.

Latest Quotations.

PARIS, Jan. 25.—The Bourse closed firm. Rentes, 73f. 77c.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 25.—U. S. Five-twenties closed firm at 91¾@92.

BREMEN, Jan. 25.—Petroleum opened quiet.

HAMBURG, Jan. 25.—Petroleum opened quiet at 15 marc bancos 12 schillings.

Ship News.

SOUTHAMPTON, Jan. 25.—Arrived, steamship Leipzig, from Baltimore.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 25.—Arrived, steamships Aleppo and City of Paris, from New York.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Prince Invited to Richmond.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—C. B. Luck, of the Spottswood Hotel, arrived here to-day to invite Prince Arthur, on behalf of the citizens of Richmond, to visit that city. He was informed at the Legation that the Prince would go no further South now, but would probably do so before returning to Europe.

The New Virginia Members.

The House Committee on Elections have decided to retain for examination the credentials of Mr. Porter on account of his alleged disloyal record; of Mr. Segur by reason of the question as to the right of Virginia to send Representatives at large; and of Messrs. Bookes and McKenzie, because their seats are contested. The credentials of the rest of the delegation will be reported favorably at once, subject to their taking the usual oath. It is expected that no objection will be made to swearing in the Senators without a reference of their credentials to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The Darien Expedition.

In response to a resolution heretofore passed, the President sent a message to the House to-day, enclosing a letter from Secretary Robeson, in which the latter says that no appropriations for the navy have been directed to the survey of the Isthmus of Darien. The act of Congress approved July 28, 1866, appropriated $40,000 for the purpose of surveying the isthmus, with a view to the construction of a ship canal.

The Duty on Coal.

The Committee of Ways and Means had before them a proposition to admit all coal free of duty. It was agreed to by the following vote:—Yeas, Hooper, Allison, Maynard, Brooks, and Marshall, 5. Nays, Kelley, McCarthy, Blair, and Schenck, 4. This subject creates much excitement. It is probable that Maynard will change his vote to the negative.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

Continued from the Third Edition.

Mr. Cole, in reply to previous statements by Mr. Sherman concerning the accusations against the special officers sent out by the Internal Revenue Department to investigate the seizure, said he desired the bill to be referred to a committee to show their truth or falsity. The officers who made the seizure originally had no appeal to the Secretary of the Treasury, though the claimants of the whisky would be heard before that officer. The former, being subordinate officers, could not appeal from the decision of their superior, and therefore the question was exclusively one between the owners of the property and the Government. He believed the matter involved the success or defeat of concerted efforts of parties in Ohio and Kentucky to control this trade on the Pacific coast, in the hope of realizing millions of money at the expense of the Government.

Mr. Hamlin preferred the reference of the controversy to the authority appointed by law for the determination of such questions, asserting his confidence in the Secretary of the Treasury and Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Mr. Thurman could see nothing of unusual importance in the matter, and deprecated the introduction in the Senate of questions of whisky frauds exclusively pertaining to the province of another branch of the Government.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Rejoicing in Richmond Over the Admission of Virginia.

RICHMOND, Jan. 25.—A salute of 100 guns was fired in the park at noon, in honor of the admission of Virginia. About 5000 persons were present, two-thirds of whom were colored. Governor Walker spoke a few minutes, congratulating the people on admission, and predicting a glorious future for Virginia. A colored conservative and a number of colored Republicans made political speeches, the burden of the latter being that if the State did not follow the spirit of the Reconstruction acts she would be put back as a territory.

FROM NEW YORK.

A Ball to Prince Arthur.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—A number of prominent citizens have determined to celebrate the advent of Prince Arthur by giving a ball in his honor.

The following letter was sent to him to-day:—

NEW YORK, Jan 24, 1870.—Your Royal Highness:—Desirous of testifying our high respect for Her Majesty Queen Victoria, your mother, we have the honor to request your presence at a ball to be given in this city on such a day as may suit your convenience.

We have the honor to be, your Royal Highness' obedient servants,

JOHN A. DIX,
M. H. GRINNELL,
AUGUST BELMONT,
L. P. MORTON,
DENNING DUER,
And others.

To His Royal Highness Prince Arthur.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—Cotton firm; sales of 800 bales middling uplands at 25½c. Flour—State and Western less active, but without decided change; Southern quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull, but without decided change; No. 2 spring, $1 30; No. 3, $1 16. Corn firmer; new mixed Western, 96c.@$1 00; new white Southern, 95c., new yellow Southern, $1 03@1 04. Oats dull. Beef quiet. Pork quiet; new mess, $27 00@28. Lard firm; steam-rendered, in tierces, 16¾@17¼c. Whisky steady at $1 01.

FROM WEST VIRGINIA.

Wheeling Municipal Election.

WHEELING, Jan. 25.—At the municipal election yesterday, the citizens' ticket was elected over the regular Democratic ticket.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—2 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. & Hud R.		Pacific Mail Steam.	41
Con. Stock Scrip.	95¾	Western Union Tele	34¾
do. scrip.	90¾	Toledo & Wabash R.	55
N. Y. & Erie Rail.	23¾	Mil. & St. Paul R com	76½
Ph. and Res. R.	95¾	Mil. & St. Paul pref.	86½
Mich. South. & N. I. R.	85¾	Adams Express	63½
Cle. and Pitt. R ex d.	91	Wells, Fargo & Co.	20
Chi. and N. W. com.	73¾	United States	55
Chi. and N. W. pref.	89¾	Tennessee 6s, new.	46½
Chi. and R. I. R.	108½	Gold	121½
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	87¾	Market strong.	

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 Leh V n bds		300 sh Read	.a1 47⅜
reg	95¾	200 do	.b30. 47⅝
$500 Leh gold l	92¾	100 do	.s10wn. 47⅝
$10000 Phil & E 7s, 5s	85½	100 do	.s60d.af5. 47⅜
$1000 do	85½	100 do	.&in. 47⅜
$2000 do	85¼	100 do	.Th'day. 47-56
$2000 Alle Co 5s	76	100 do	.b30. 47⅝
$5000 Reading 7s b5, 10	4	200 do	.2d. 47⅜
100 sh 13th & 15th St	19½	100 do	.s60wn. 47-56
20 sh 2d & 3d St R.	40	100 do	.b20. 47-56
100 sh Union Pas. b5	40	300 do	.1s. 47⅜
5 sh Penna R.	55½	100 do	.b20. 47-69
50 do	.2d. 55½	200 do	.Sat'day. 47-69
200 sh Reading R.	.47⅜	600 do	.1s. b30. 47-69

SECOND BOARD.

$3000 N Pa 7s	.1s. 87¾	200 sh Read R.	.b30. 47-81
90 sh Penna R.	55¾	100 sh Sp & Pine	20

The Board adjourned on the announcement of the death of Mr. David Bates, a member of the Board.

BLANKET.—A stable at Twenty-third and Boulton streets was entered on Sunday night, and robbed of a blanket valued at $7.

WEDDING INVITATIONS
ENGRAVED IN THE NEWEST AND BEST MANNER.
LOUIS DREKA,
Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT
FOR THE SALE OF
REVENUE STAMPS
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.
CENTRAL OFFICE, No. 105 S. FIFTH STREET
(Two doors below Chesnut street)
ESTABLISHED 1862.

The sale of Revenue stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agencies.

The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply, we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express), all orders immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.

United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in payment.

Any information regarding the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue cheerfully and gratuitously furnished.

Revenue Stamps printed upon Drafts, Checks, Receipts, etc.

The following rates of commission are allowed on Stamps and Stamped Paper:—

On $25 and upwards	2	per cent.
" 100 "	3	"
" 300 "	4	"

Address all orders, etc., to

STAMP AGENCY,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET PHILADELPHIA.

IMPORTANT TO ALL INTERESTED.—THE arrears of Pensions must be applied for within five years after the death or discharge of a soldier, sailor, or marine. Those who fail to apply lose $96 per year. There are thousands in our midst, widows, dependent fathers and mothers, and orphan children, who are entitled, but who have not yet applied for a pension. All who think they are entitled should at once call on Messrs. ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 135 South SEVENTH Street who will promptly obtain their pensions, or cheerfully give any information, free of charge. Remember that the five years' limit allowed by law is fast drawing to a close. 7 30

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN AND CUBAN TOURISTS.—Passports, prepared in conformity with the new requirements of the Stat Department, can be procured in twenty-four hours on application made, either in person or by letter, only at the Official Passport Bureau, No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO. Also, official lists of all Ministers, Diplomatic Agents, Consuls, and Consular Agents of th United States, who they are, where they are from and where they are located, furnished free of charge to applicants 7 30